



August 18, 2004

# *How to Employ Risk Management at a Major Air Carrier*



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# Overview

- Integrating the FAA System Safety Process into our Risk Management Process
- Review of FAA System Safety Process
- Voluntary Safety Programs (Flight Safety)

## ***Question:***

How can voluntary safety programs be integrated into the FAA's System Safety Process to reduce operation risk?

# ***FAA Risk Management Guidance***

- Part 121 Air Carrier Safety Departments, Programs (HBAT 99-19, HBAW 99-16)
- Necessary safety program elements include:
  - Operational Risk Assessment Program
  - Routine Monitoring and Trend Analysis Program

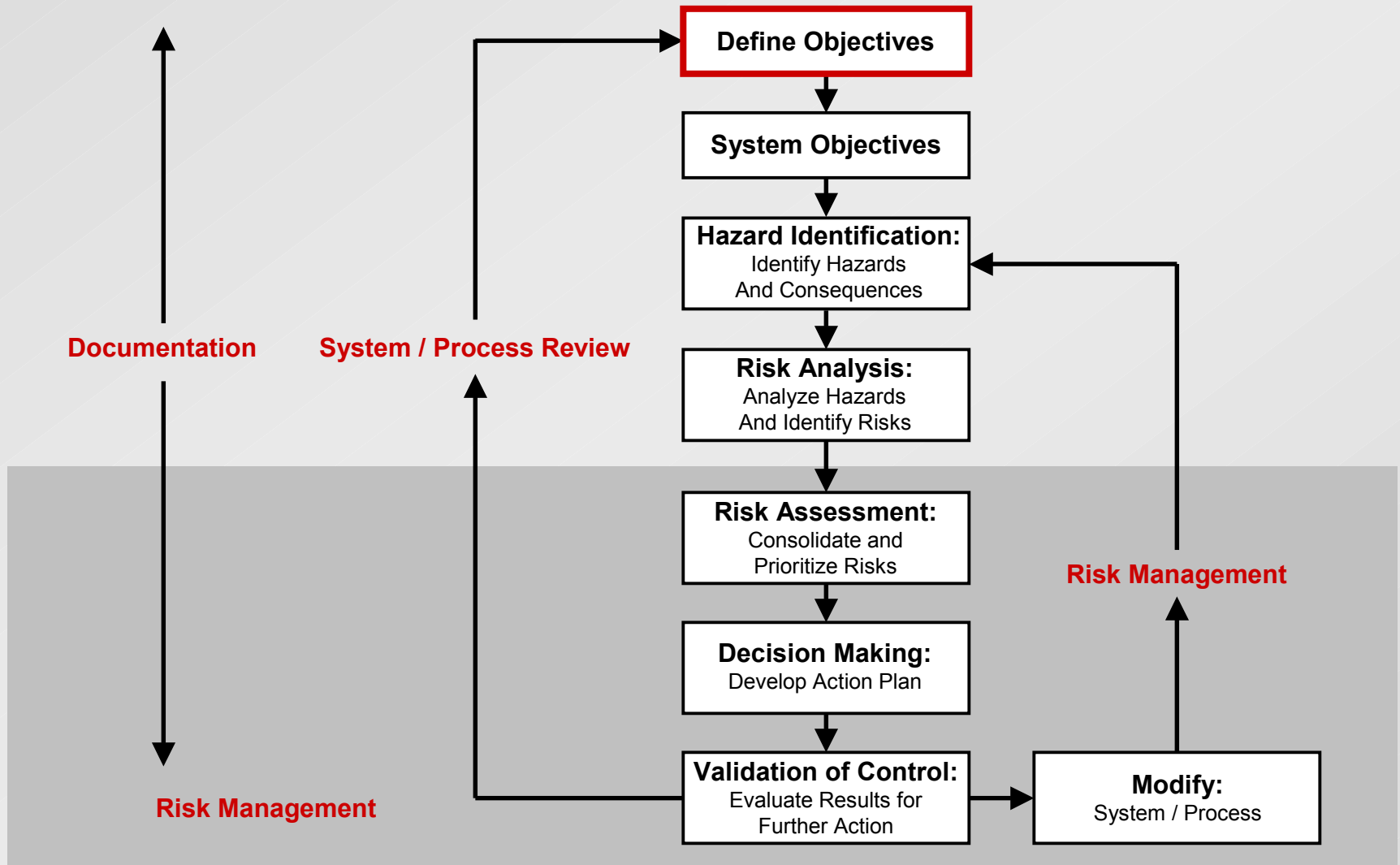
# ***FAA Risk Management Guidance***

“Each air carrier should have a safety department that *addresses the broad range of risks* involved in commercial aviation to include, but not limited to, flight, maintenance, and ground safety.”

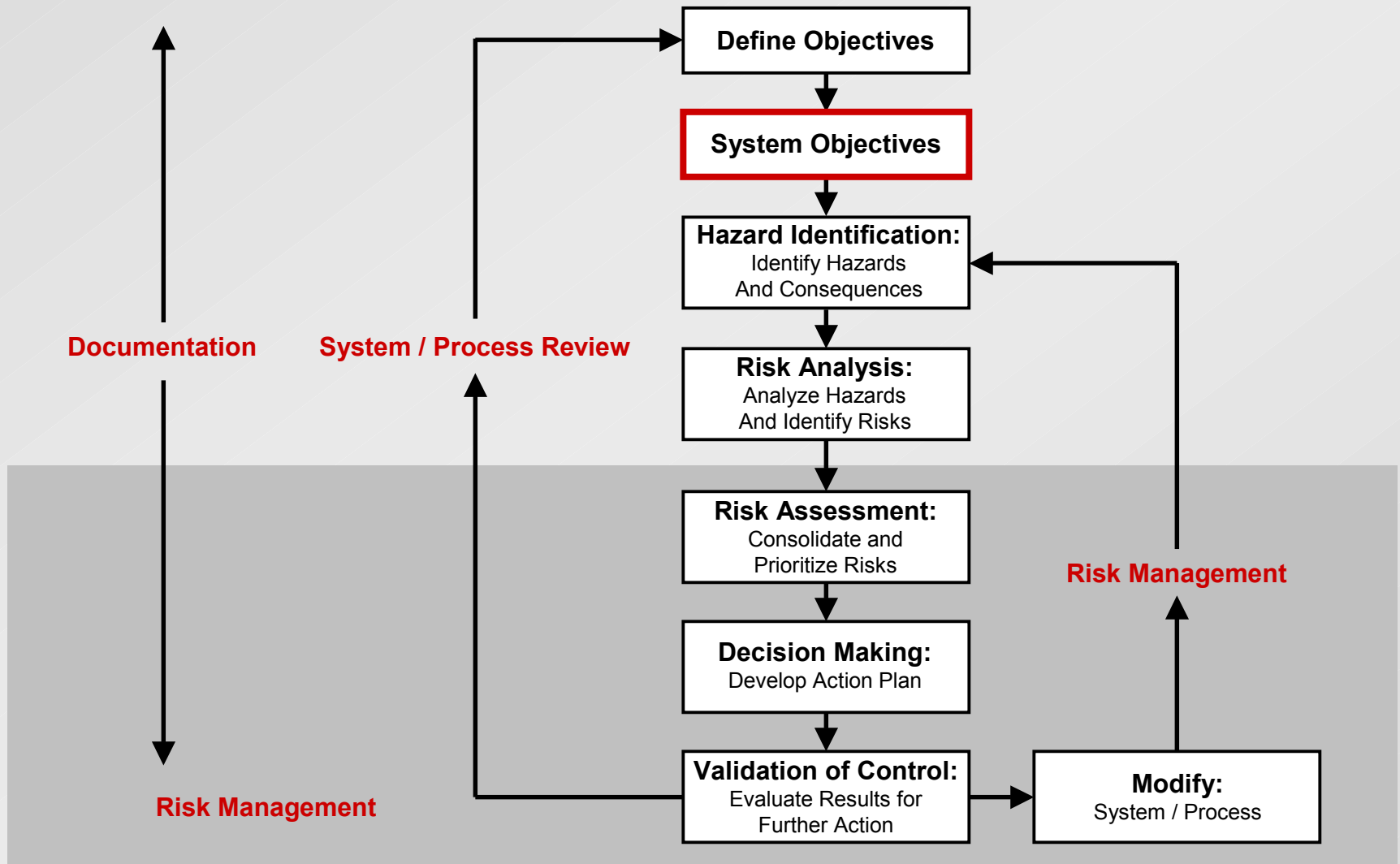
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# FAA System Safety Process

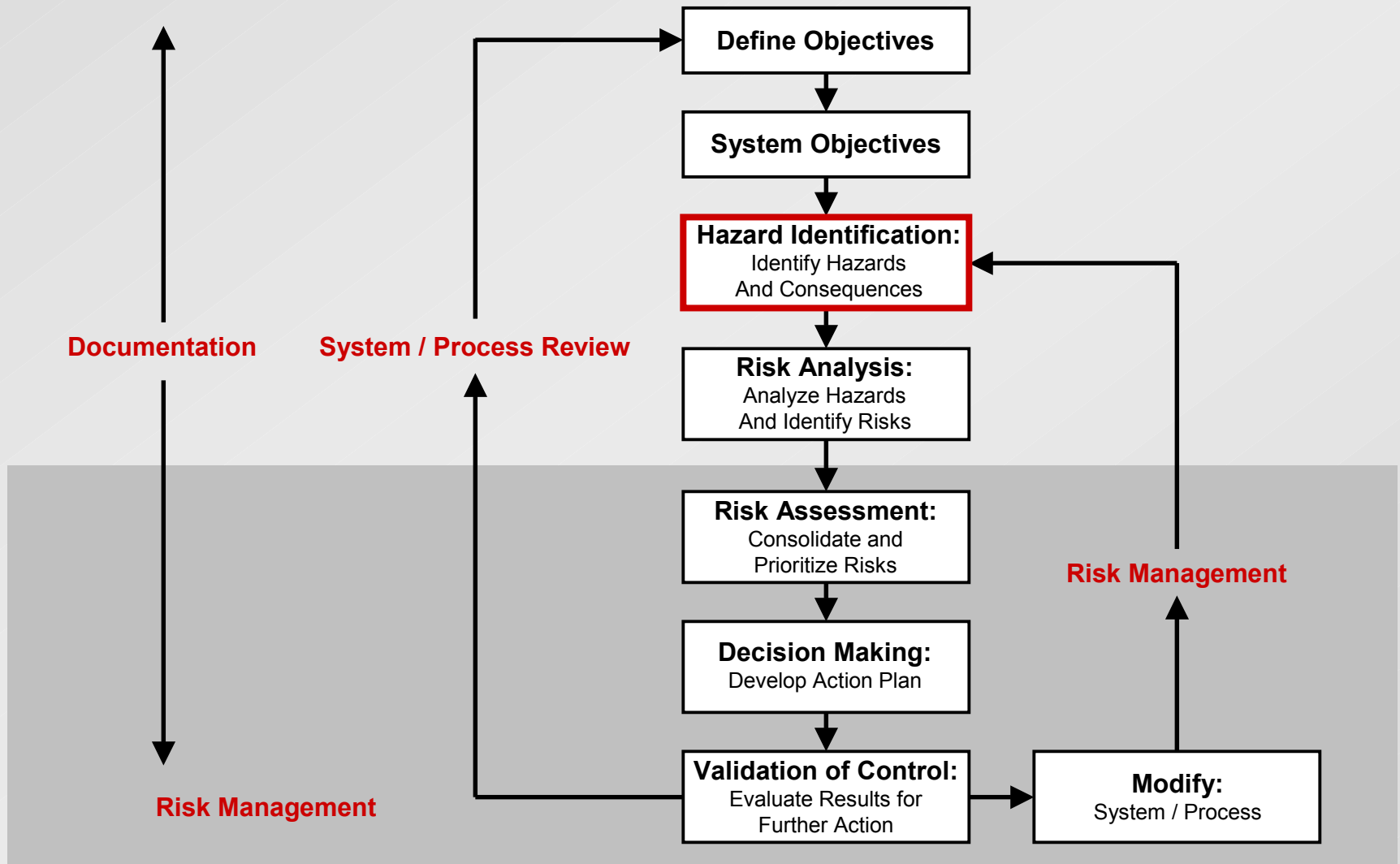


# FAA System Safety Process

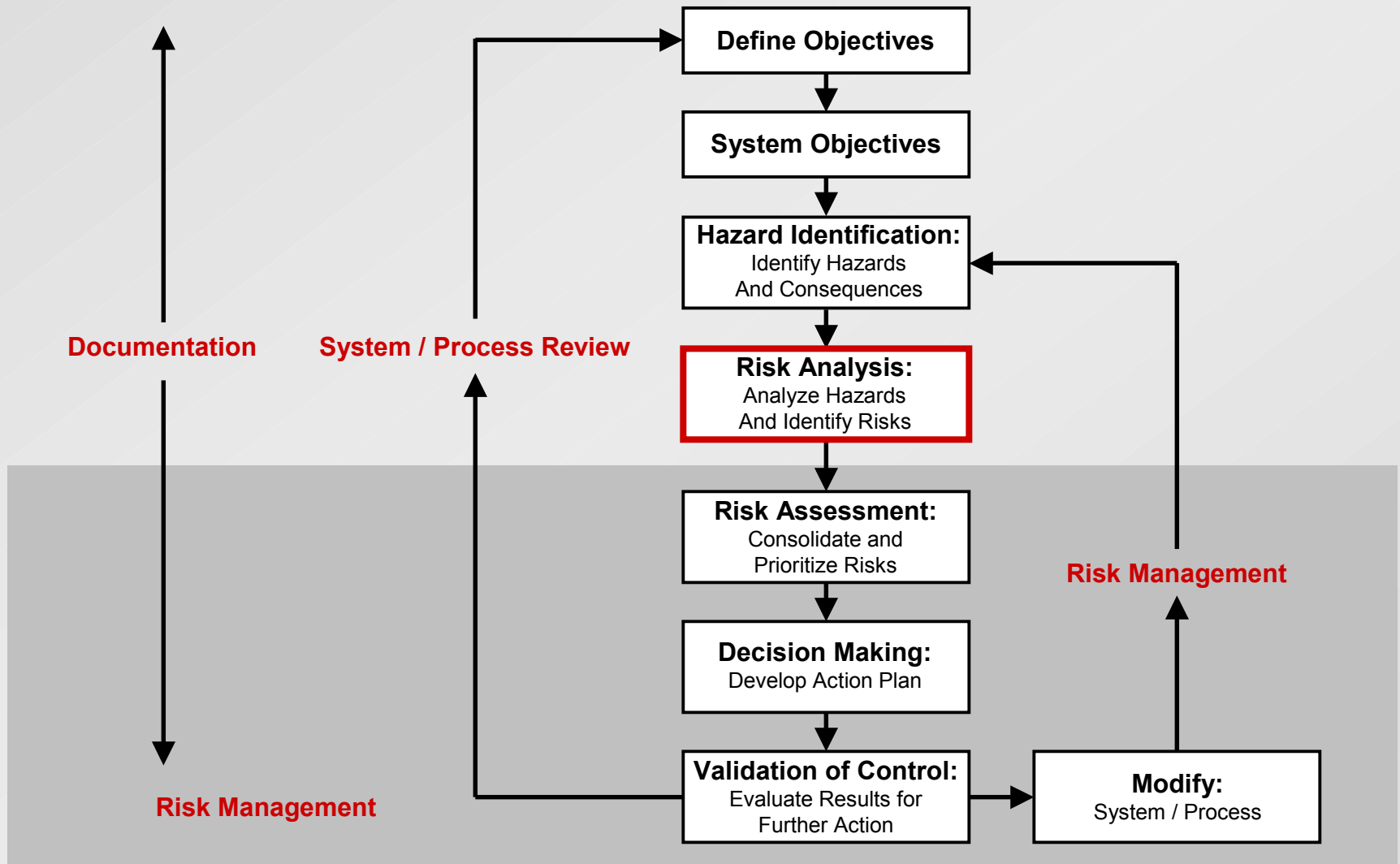




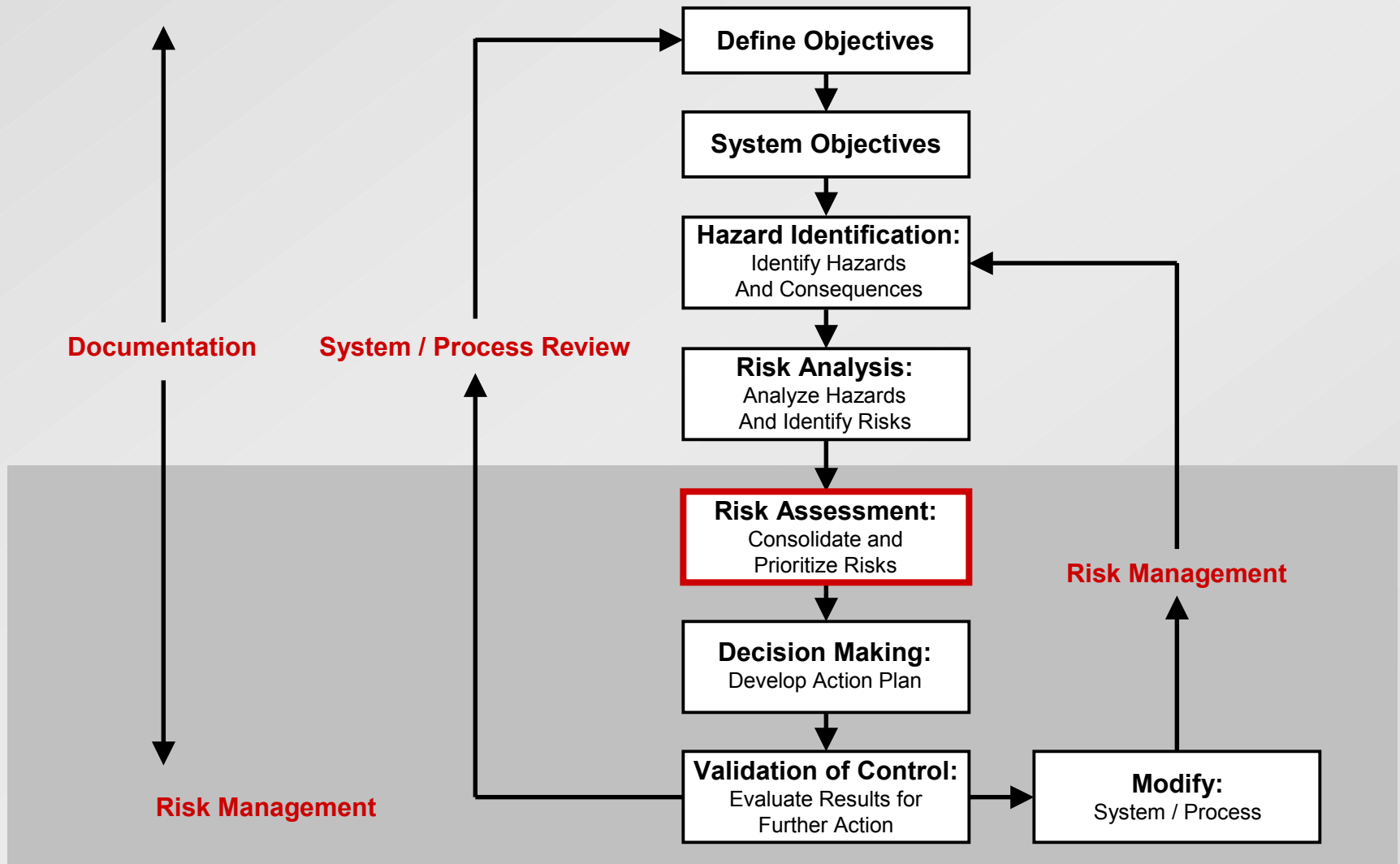
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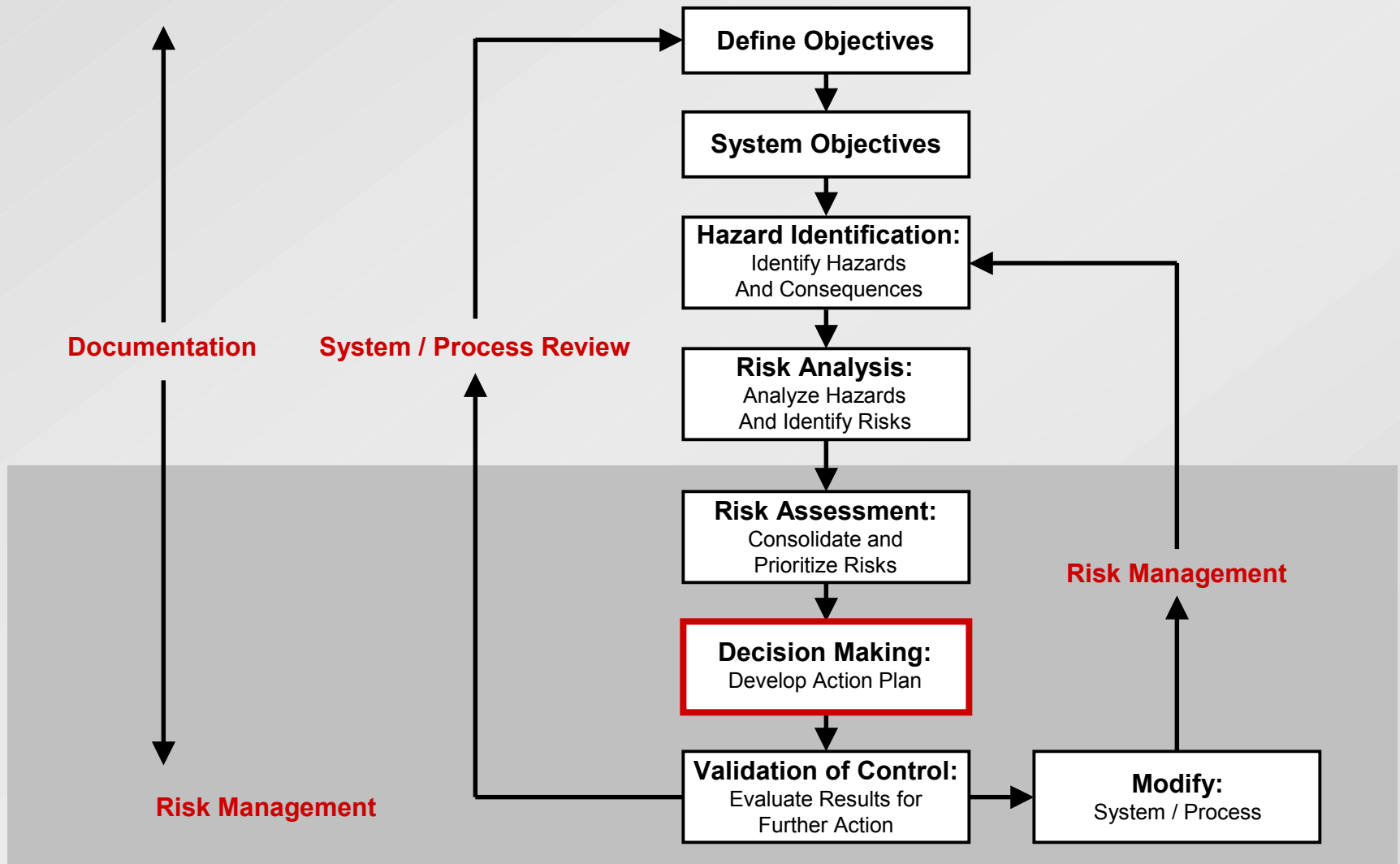
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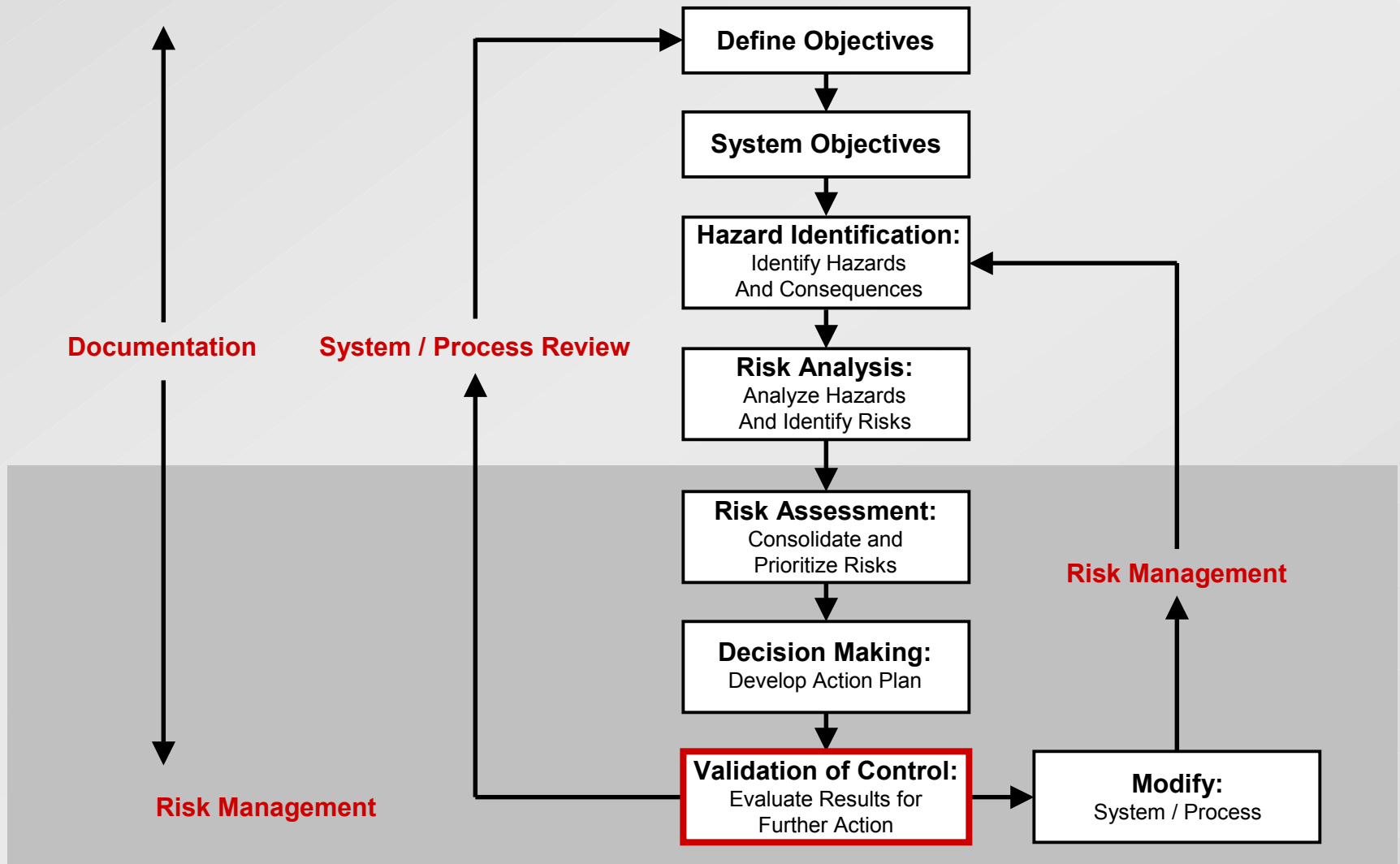
# FAA System Safety Process



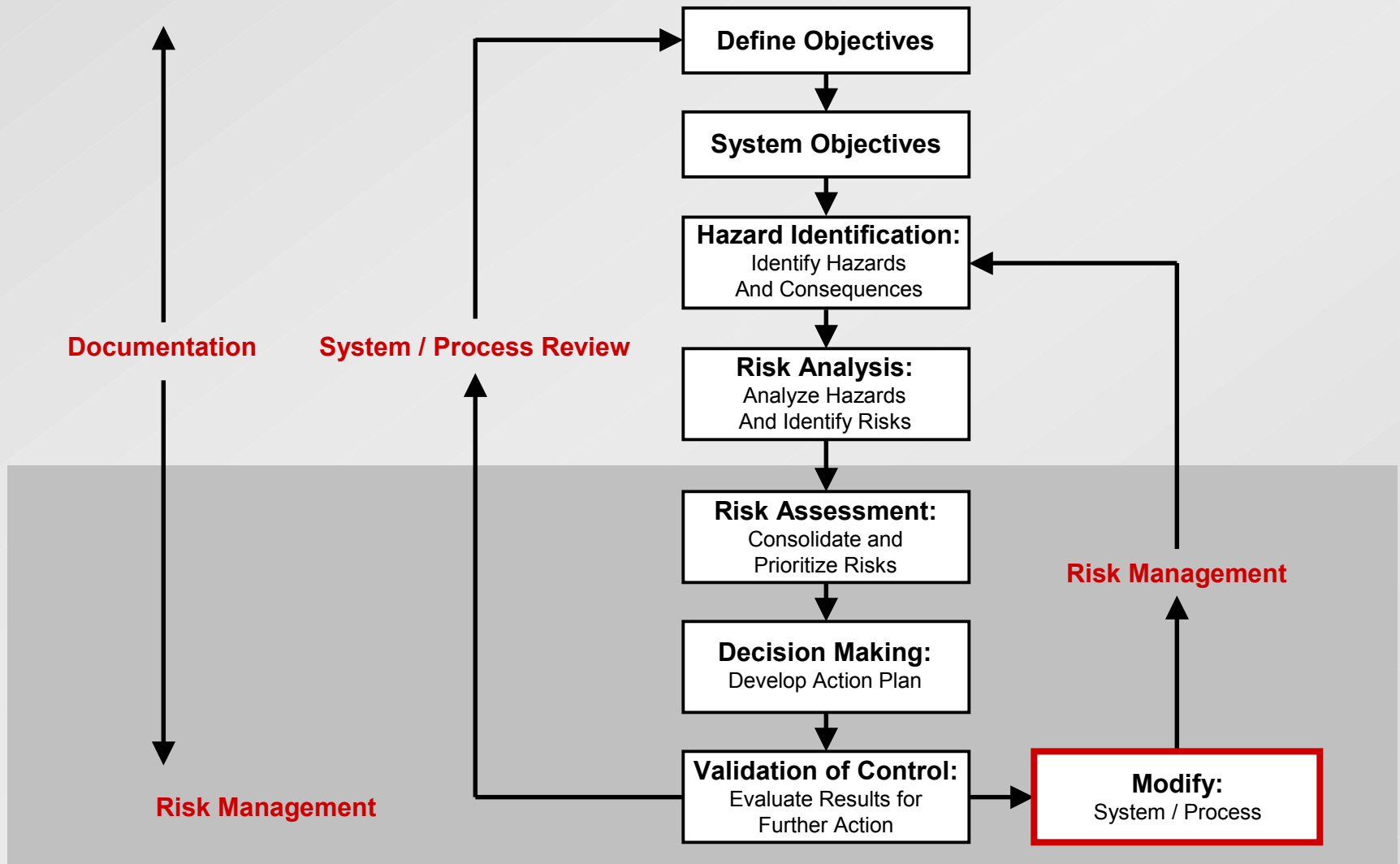
# FAA System Safety Process



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# ***Voluntary Safety Programs***

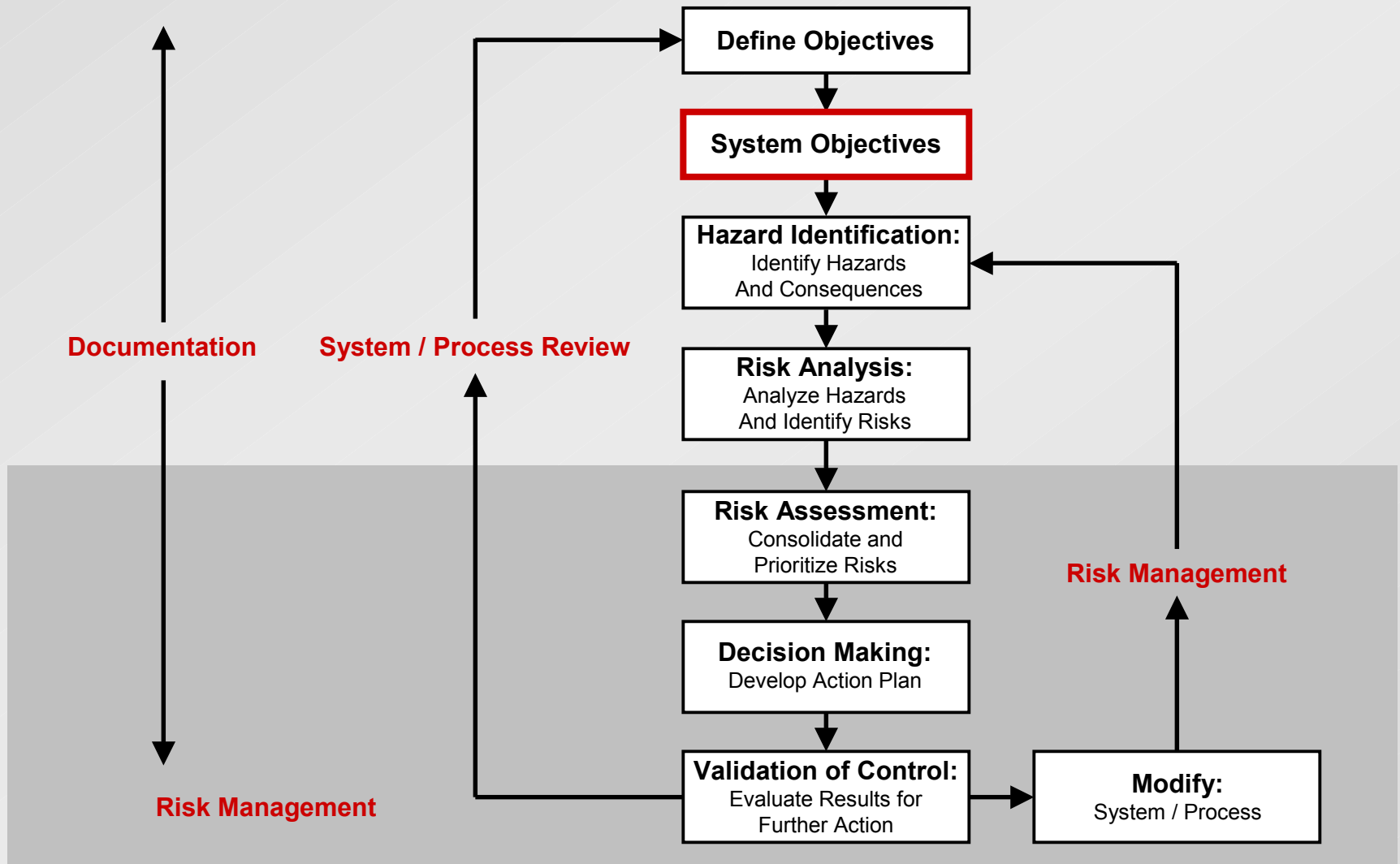
- Approved under the auspices of the FAA Flight Standards Office: (AFS-230)
- Designed to reduce operational risk through constant evaluation of operations and improvement of procedures and training

# ***Voluntary Safety Program Definitions***

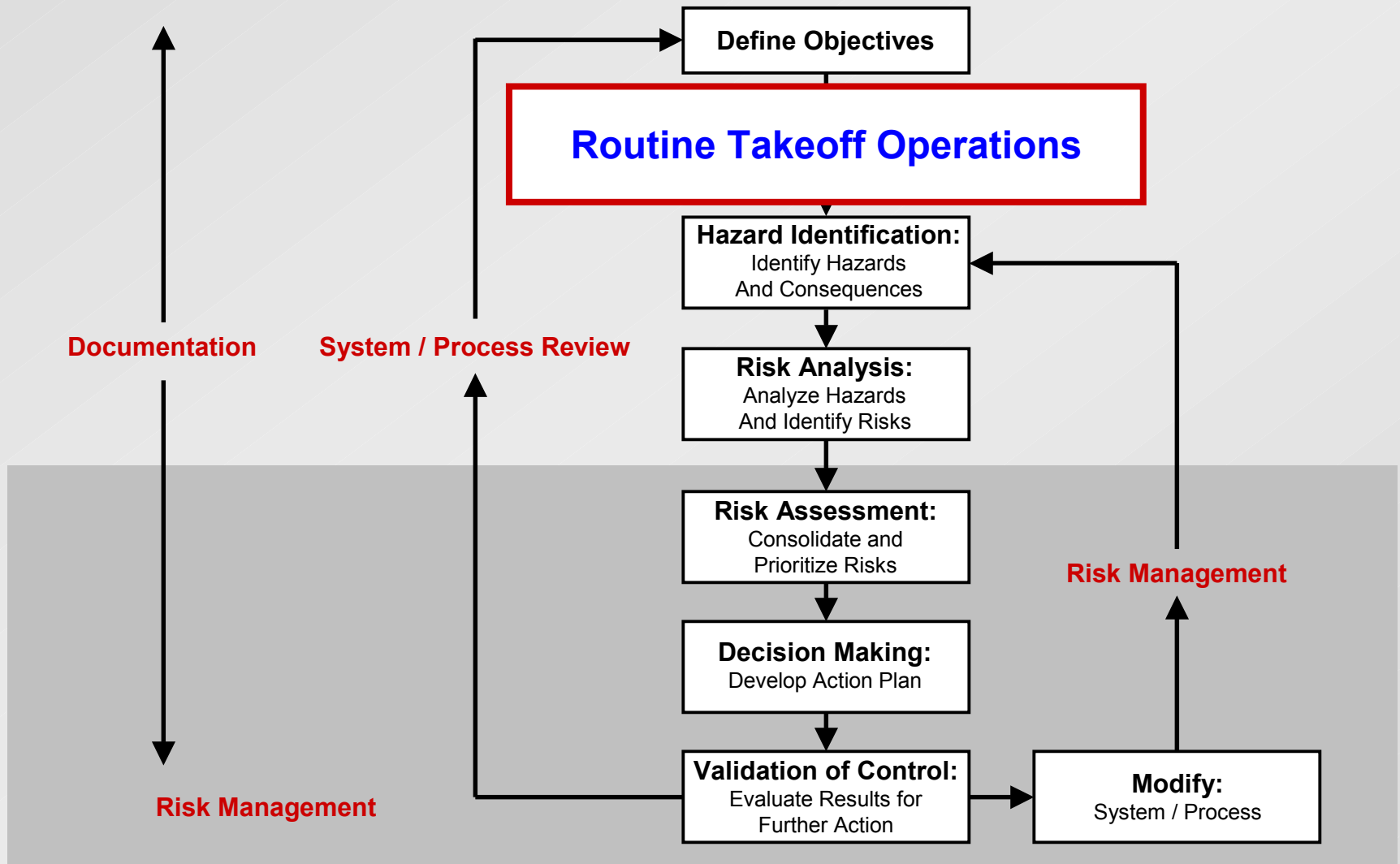
- **ASAP: Aviation Safety Action Program**
  - Pilot reports on operational errors, or operational hazards
- **FOQA: Flight Operations Quality Assurance**
  - Digital data from an onboard recorder generated during normal operations
  - Aggregated data and automated processing allows for safety trend analysis and identification of otherwise unknown safety issues
- **AQP: Advanced Qualification Training program**
  - Proficiency based pilot training
  - Integrates training and evaluation
  - Data collection provides feedback to revise program



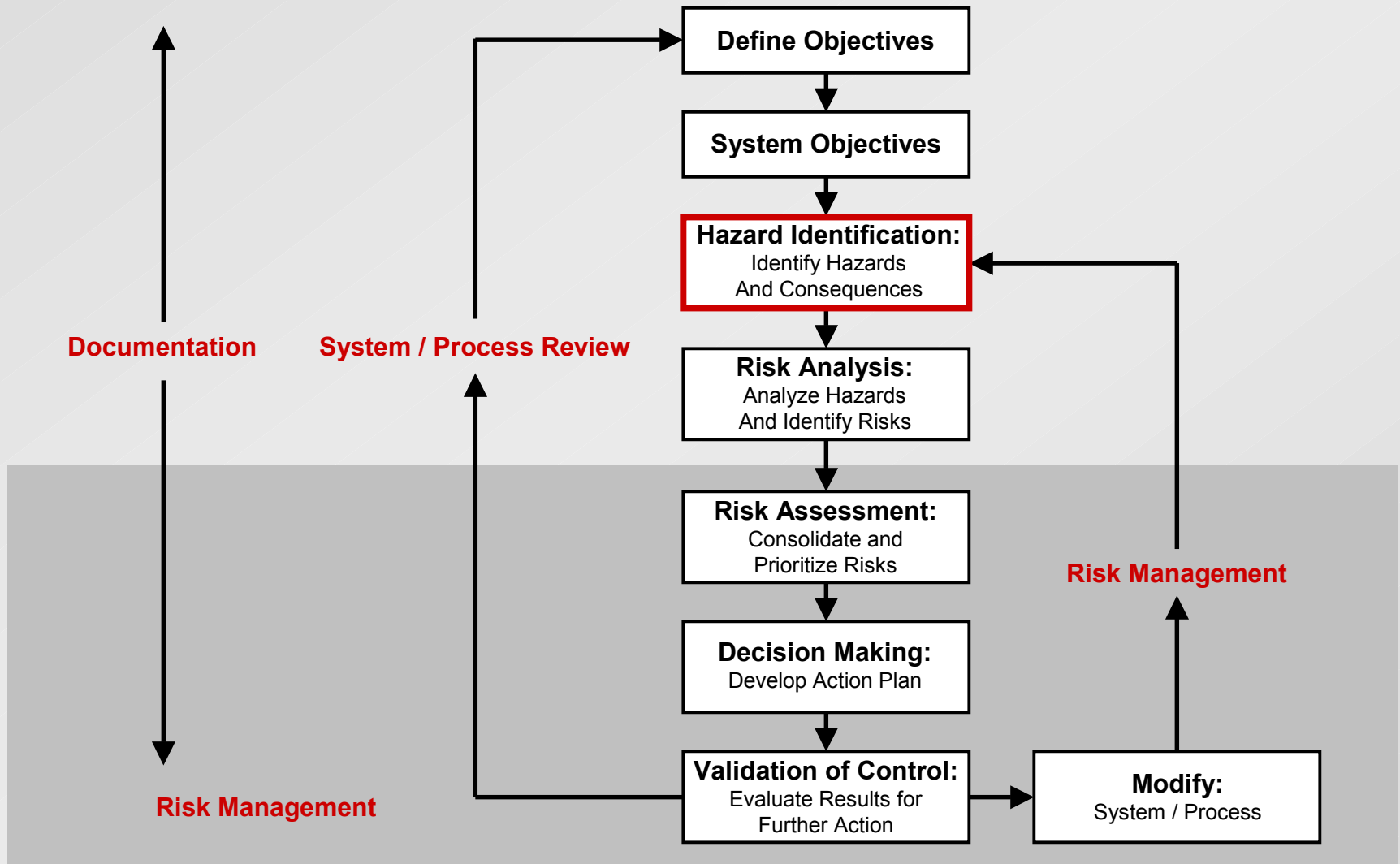
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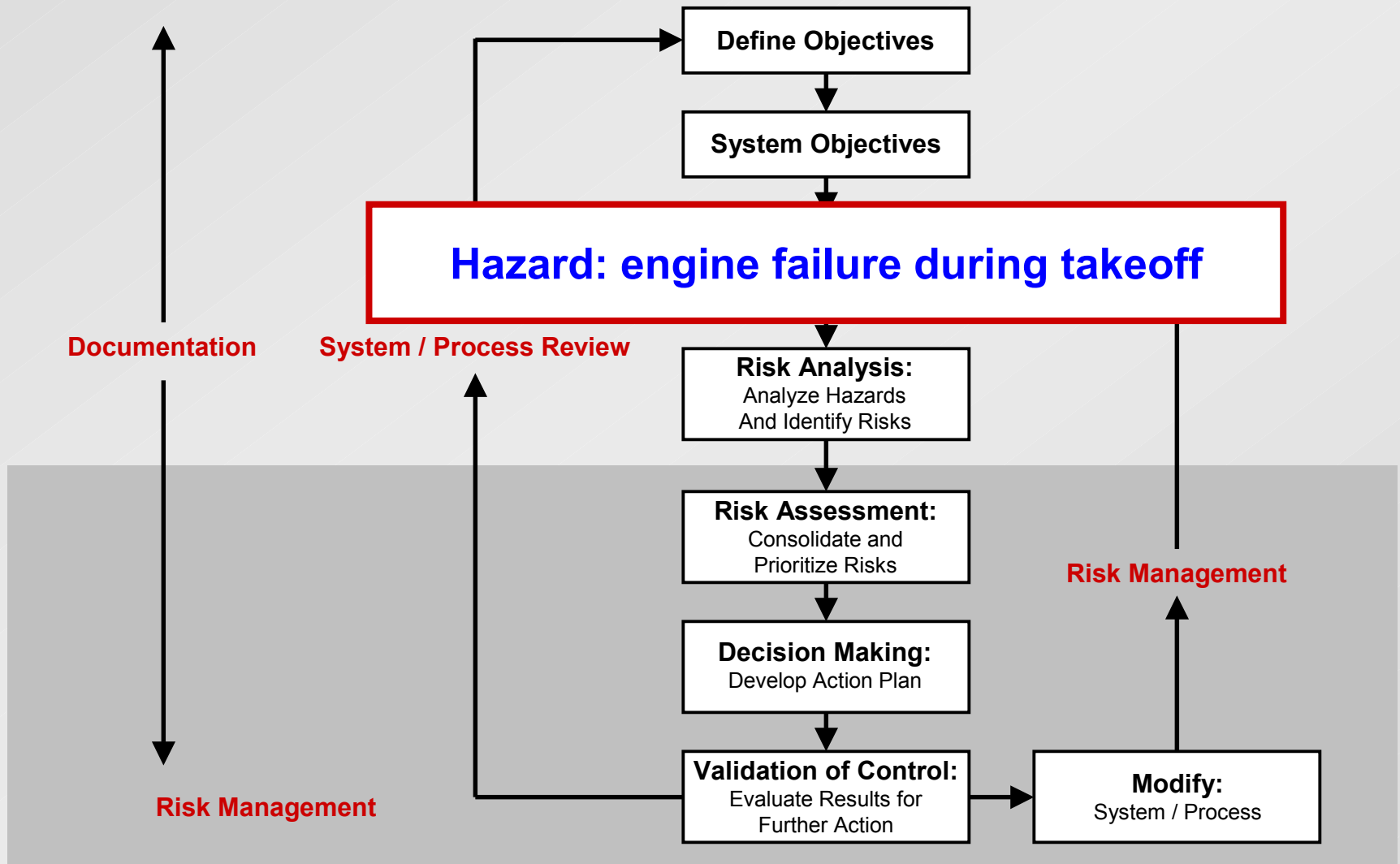
# FAA System Safety Process



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# FAA System Safety Process



# ***Engine Failure Consequences***

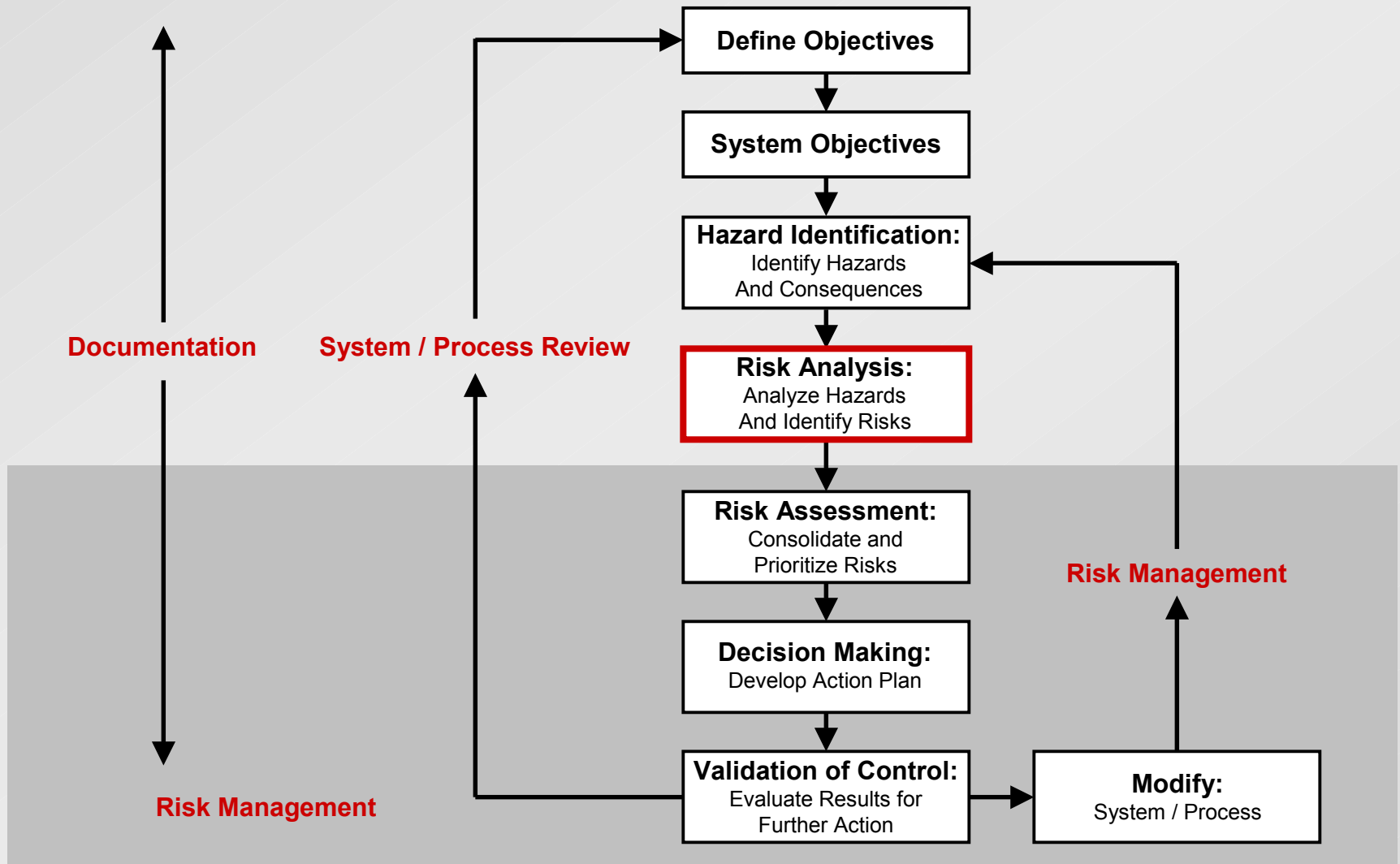
- None (low speed abort)
- Hot brakes/blown tires/minor runway excursion (medium speed abort)
- Aircraft damage/passenger injuries (high speed, runway excursion)



# ***Engine Failure Consequences***

- Air turn back (successful engine out takeoff and return for landing)

# FAA System Safety Process





# ***Identify All Operational Risks***

## **Sources:**

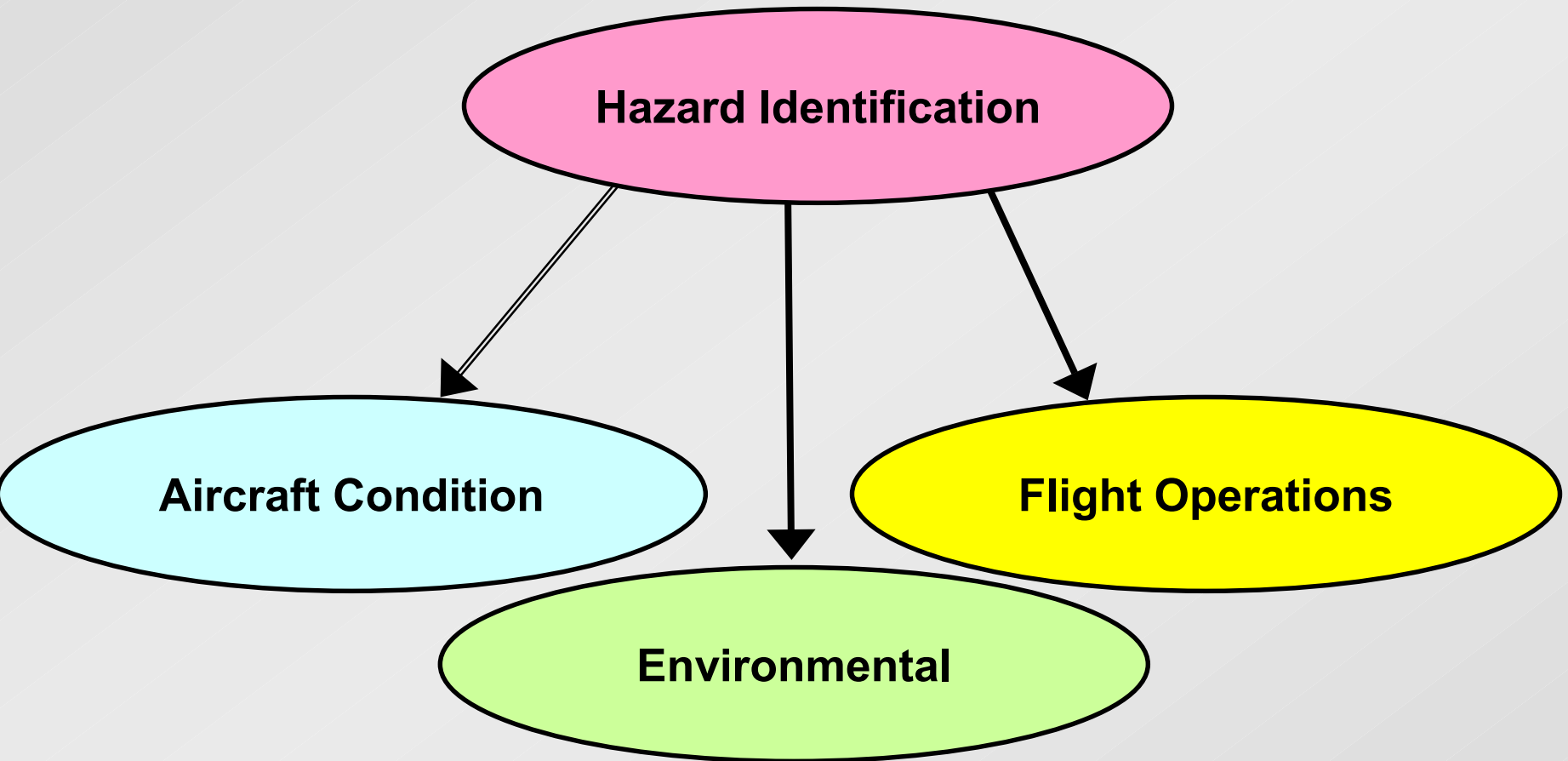
### **Internal**

- ASAP reports
- FOQA data

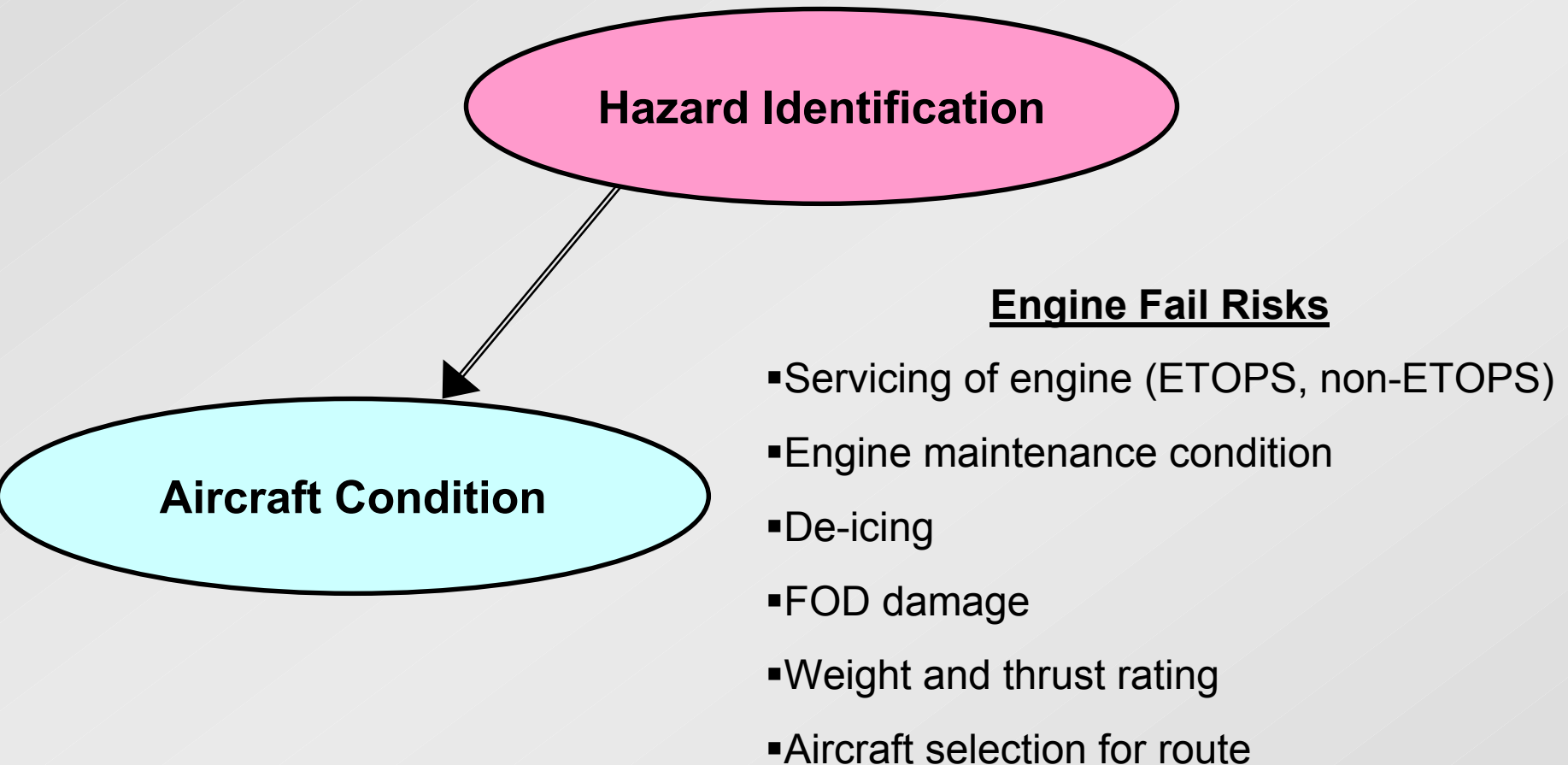
### **Industry data:**

- NTSB web site ([www.nts.gov](http://www.nts.gov))
- Flight Safety Foundation (<http://flightsafety.org>)
- FAA Accident/Incident Data System  
(<https://www.nasdac.faa.gov>)

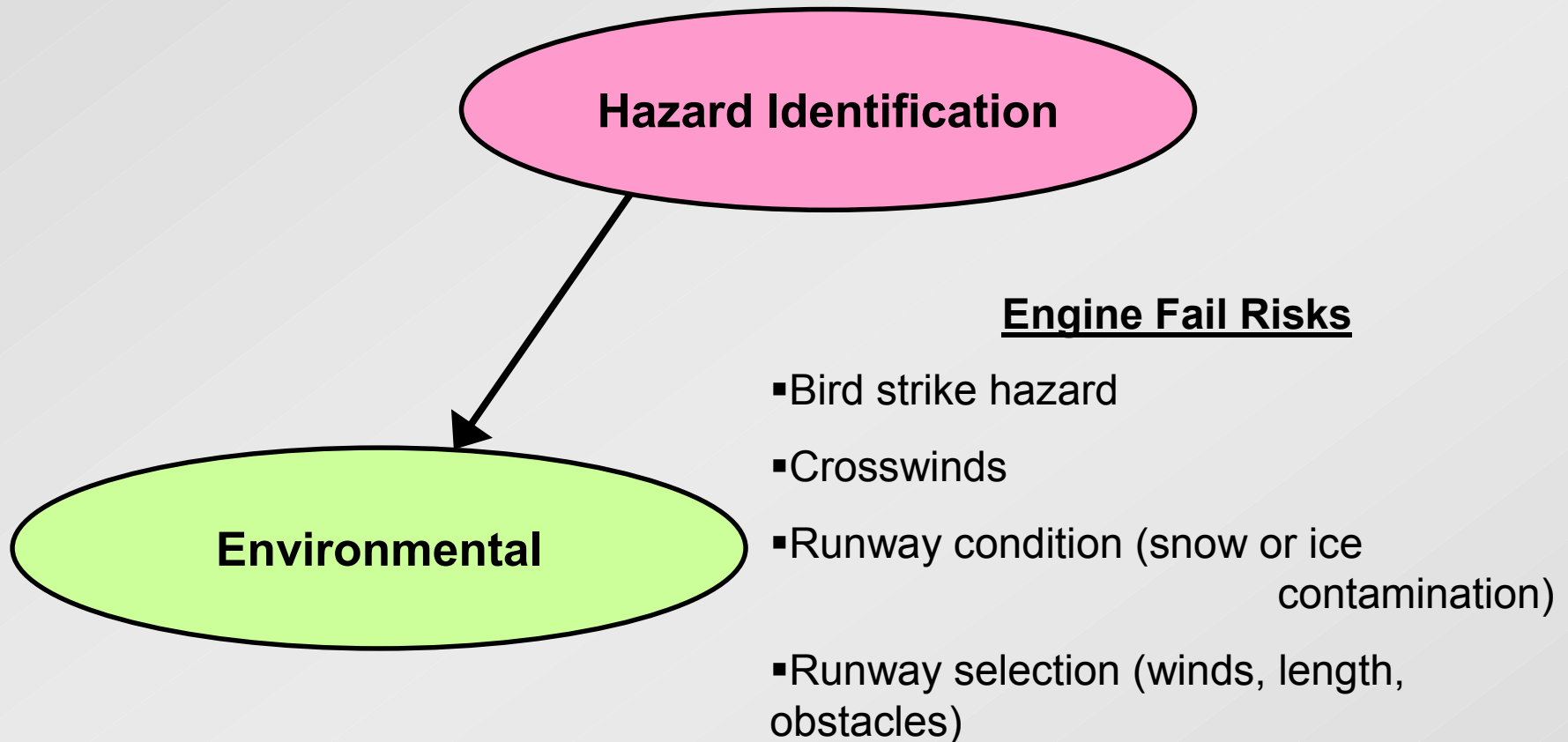
# ***Engine Failure During Takeoff Risk Analysis***



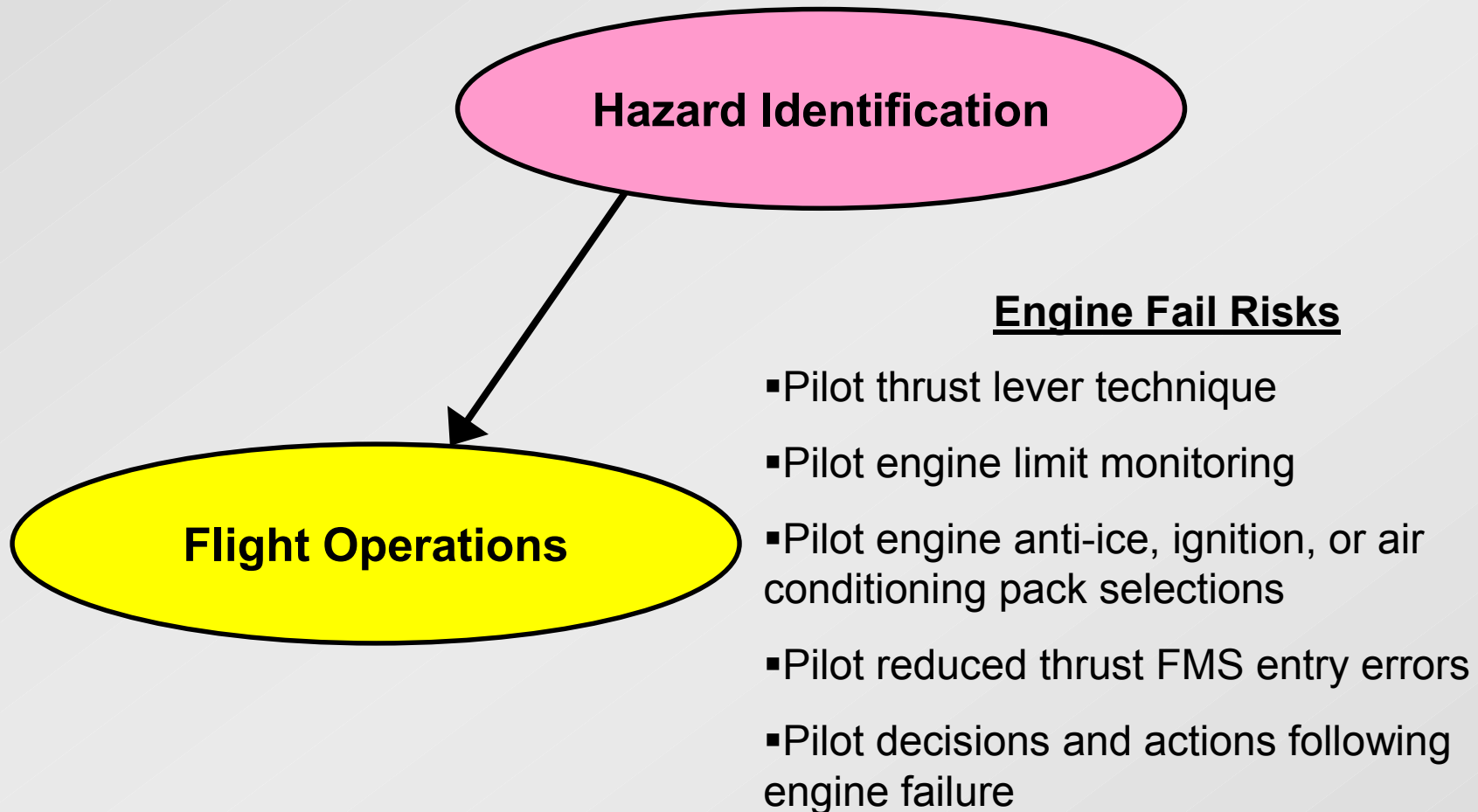
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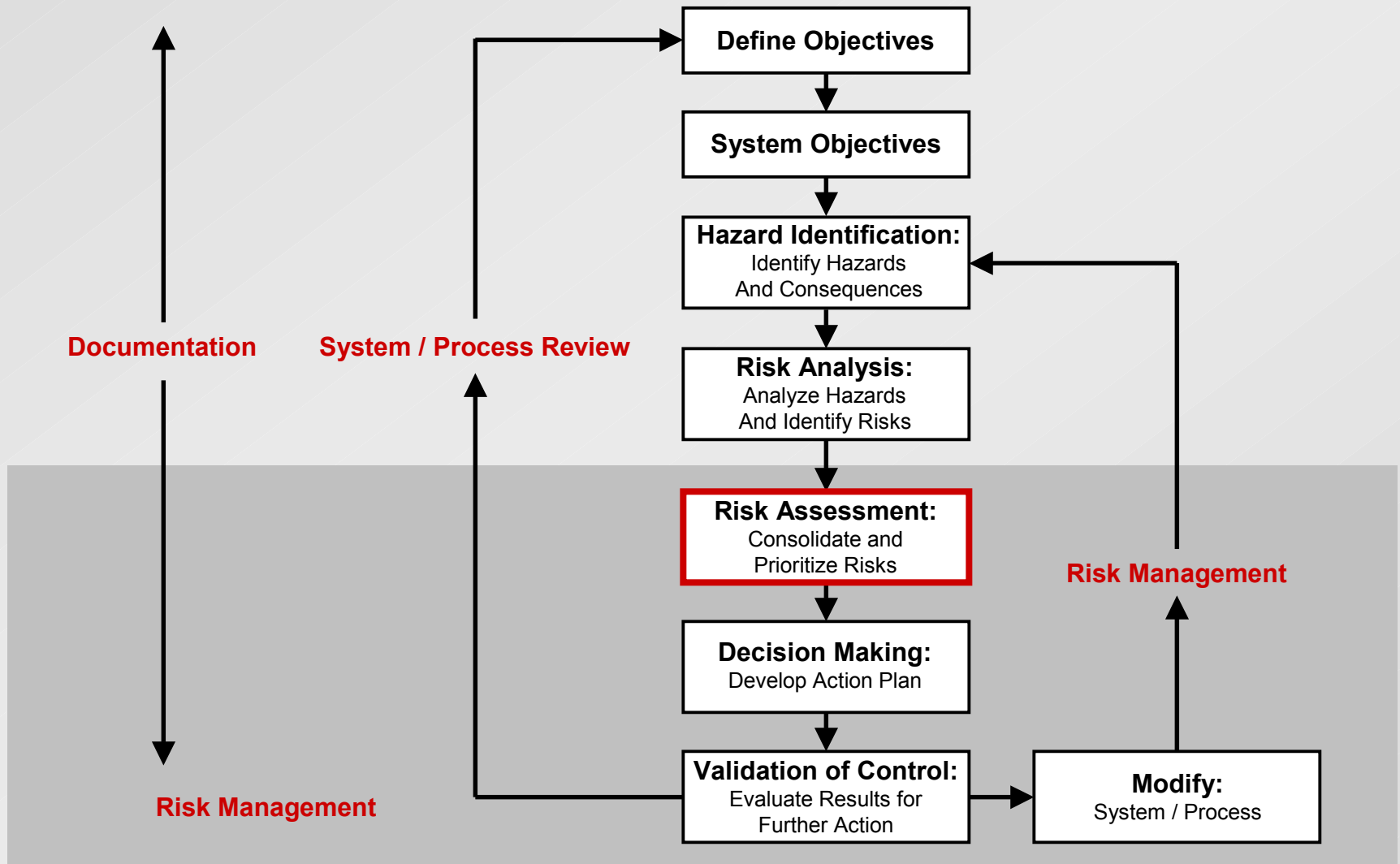
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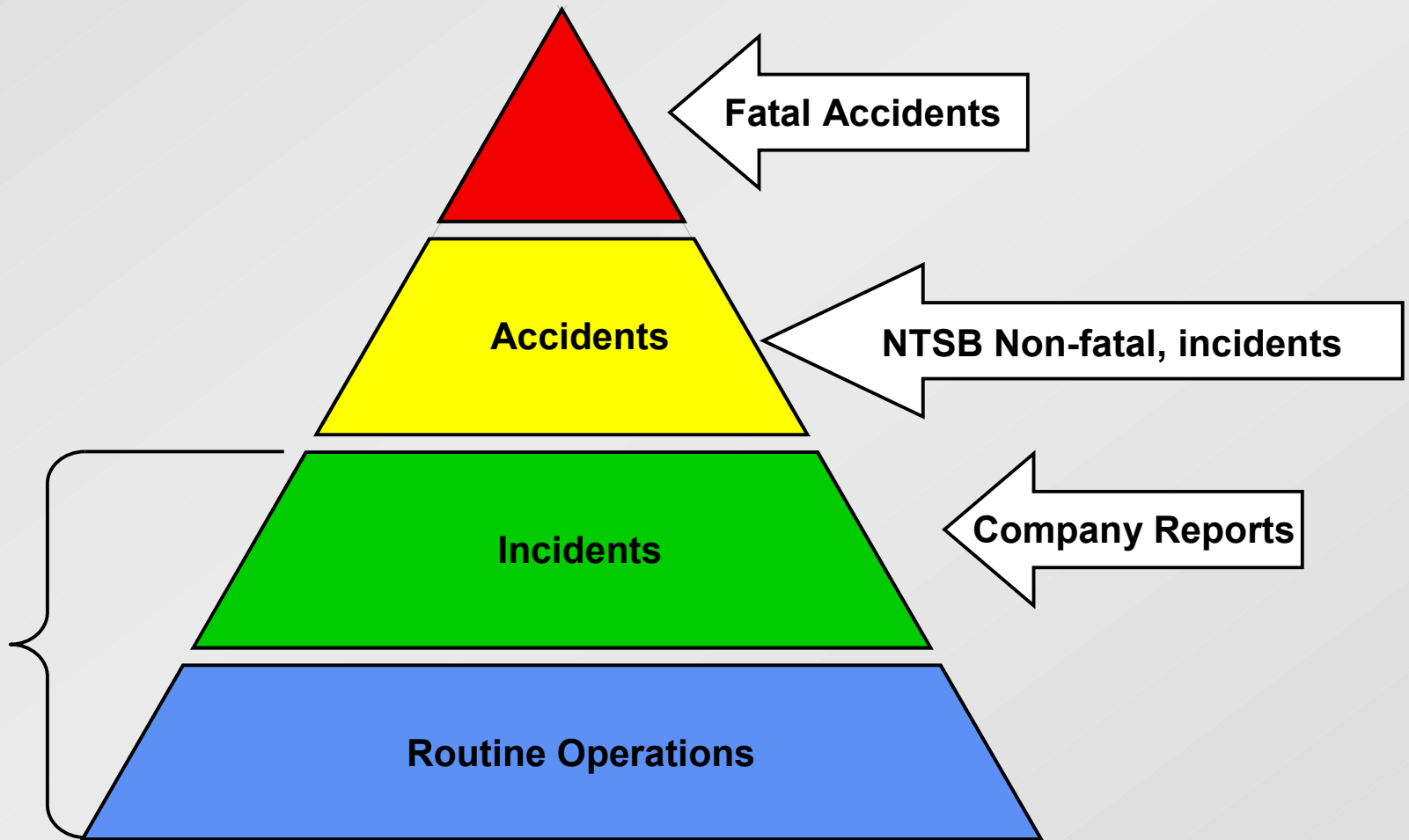


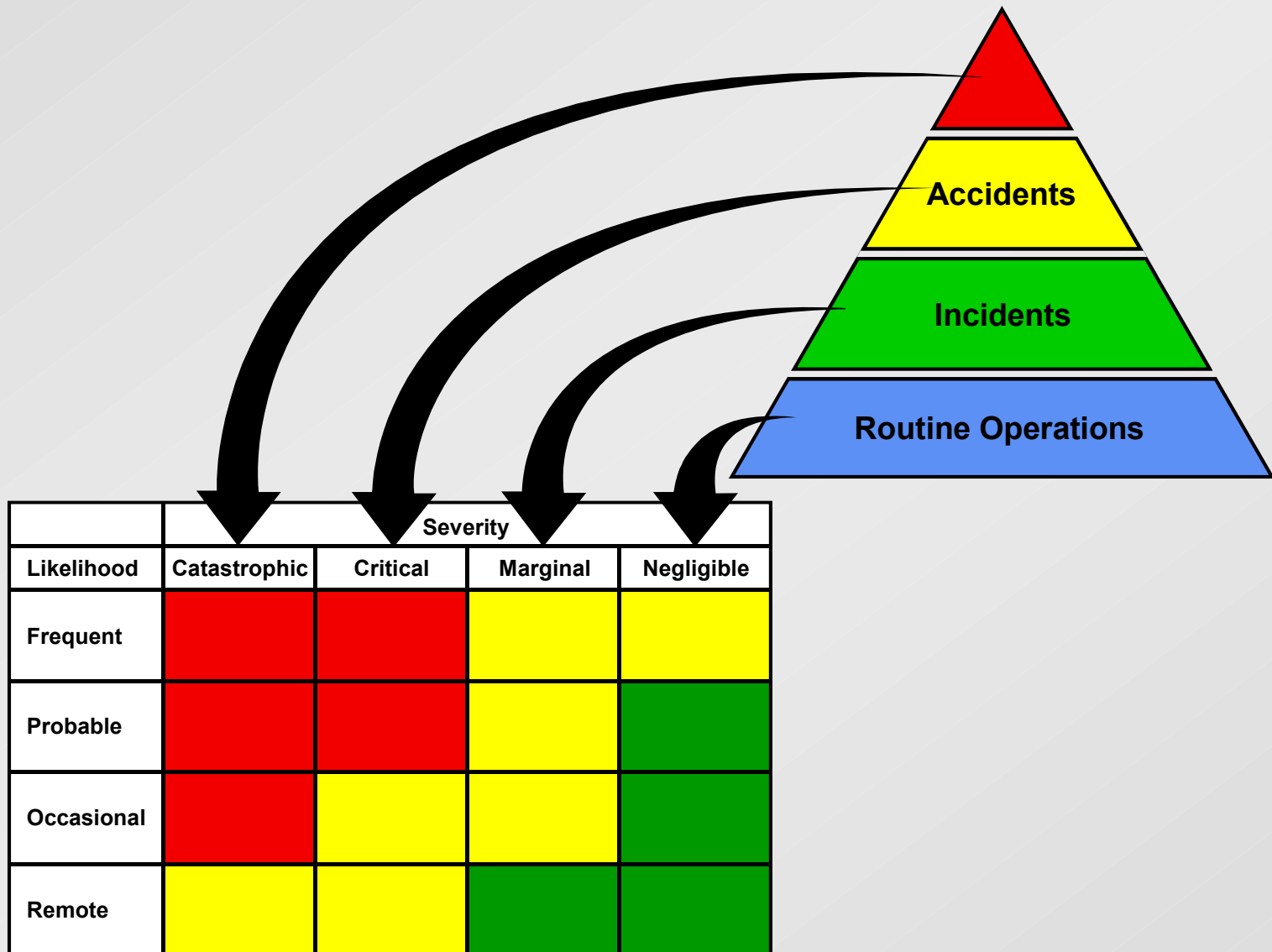
# ***Engine Failure During Takeoff Risk Analysis***



# FAA System Safety Process

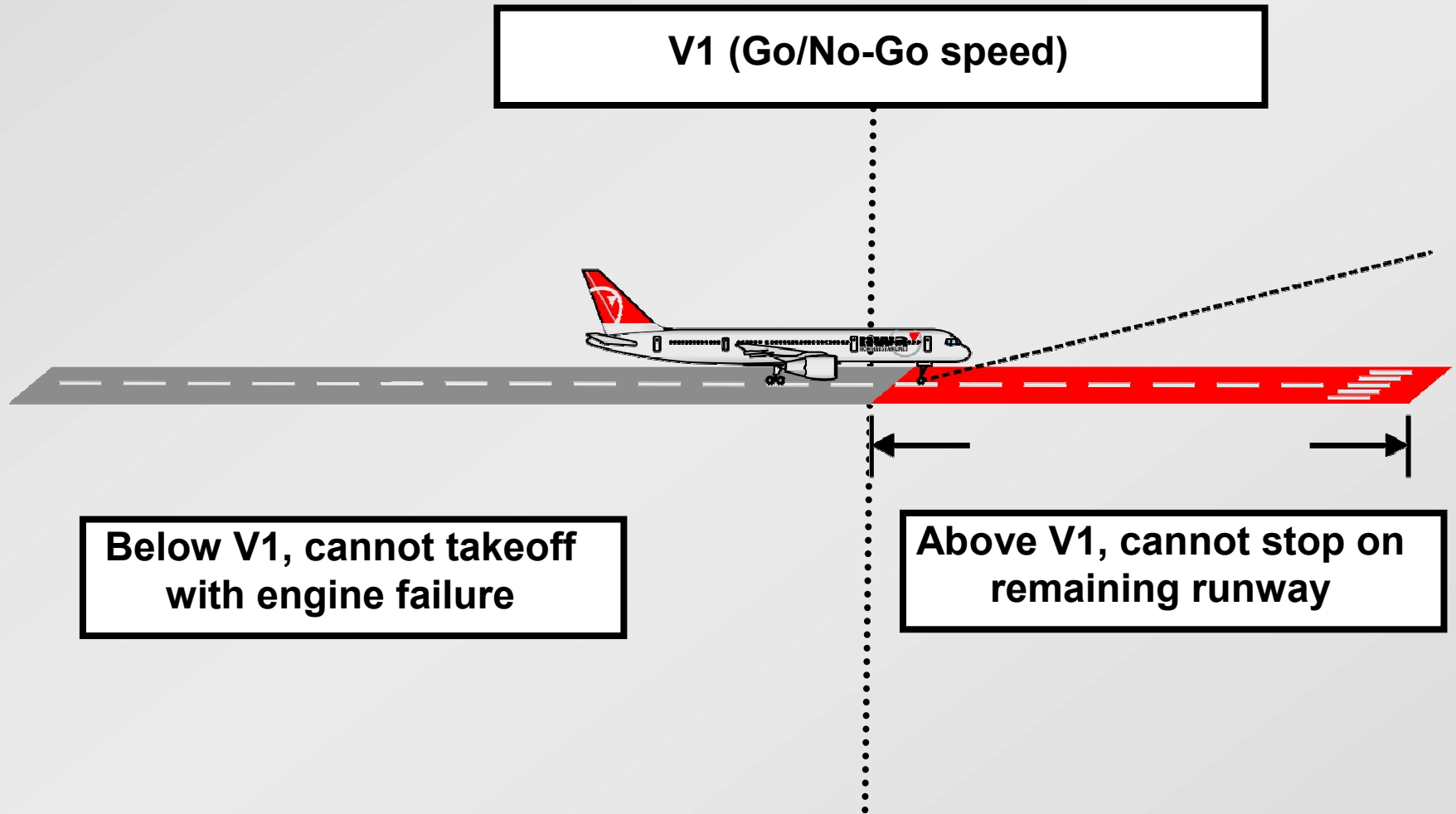




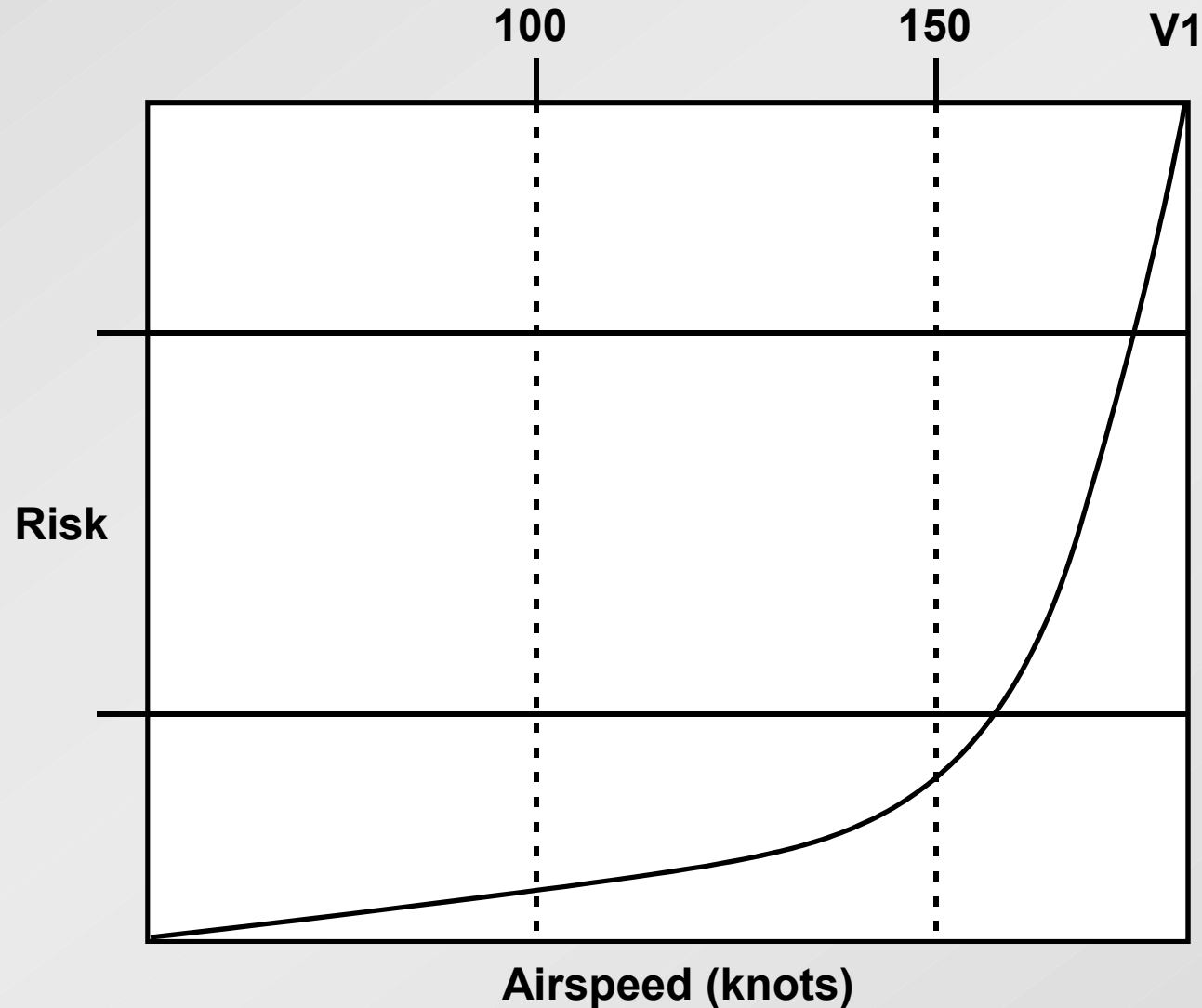




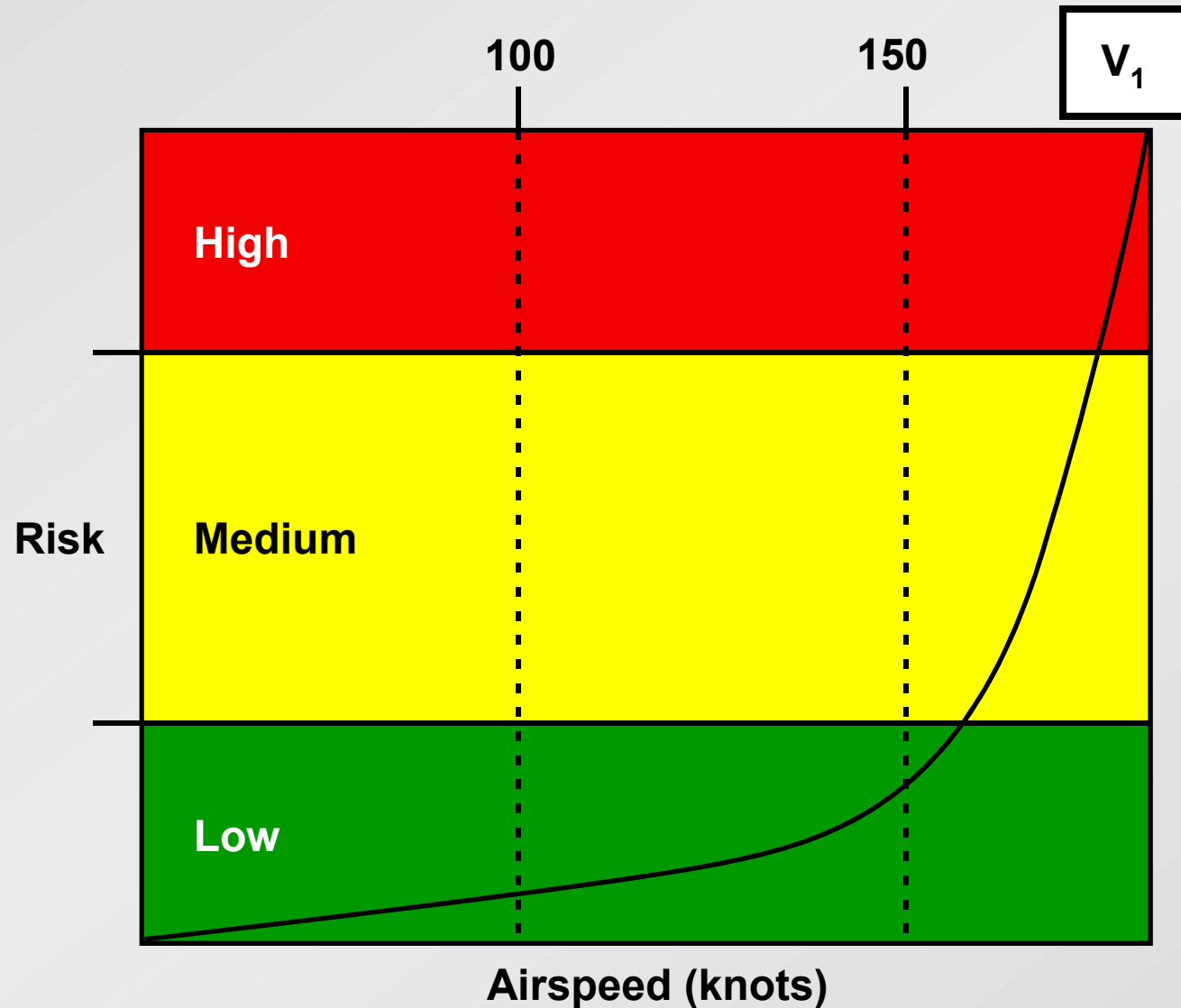
# *Balanced Field Engine Failure Planning*



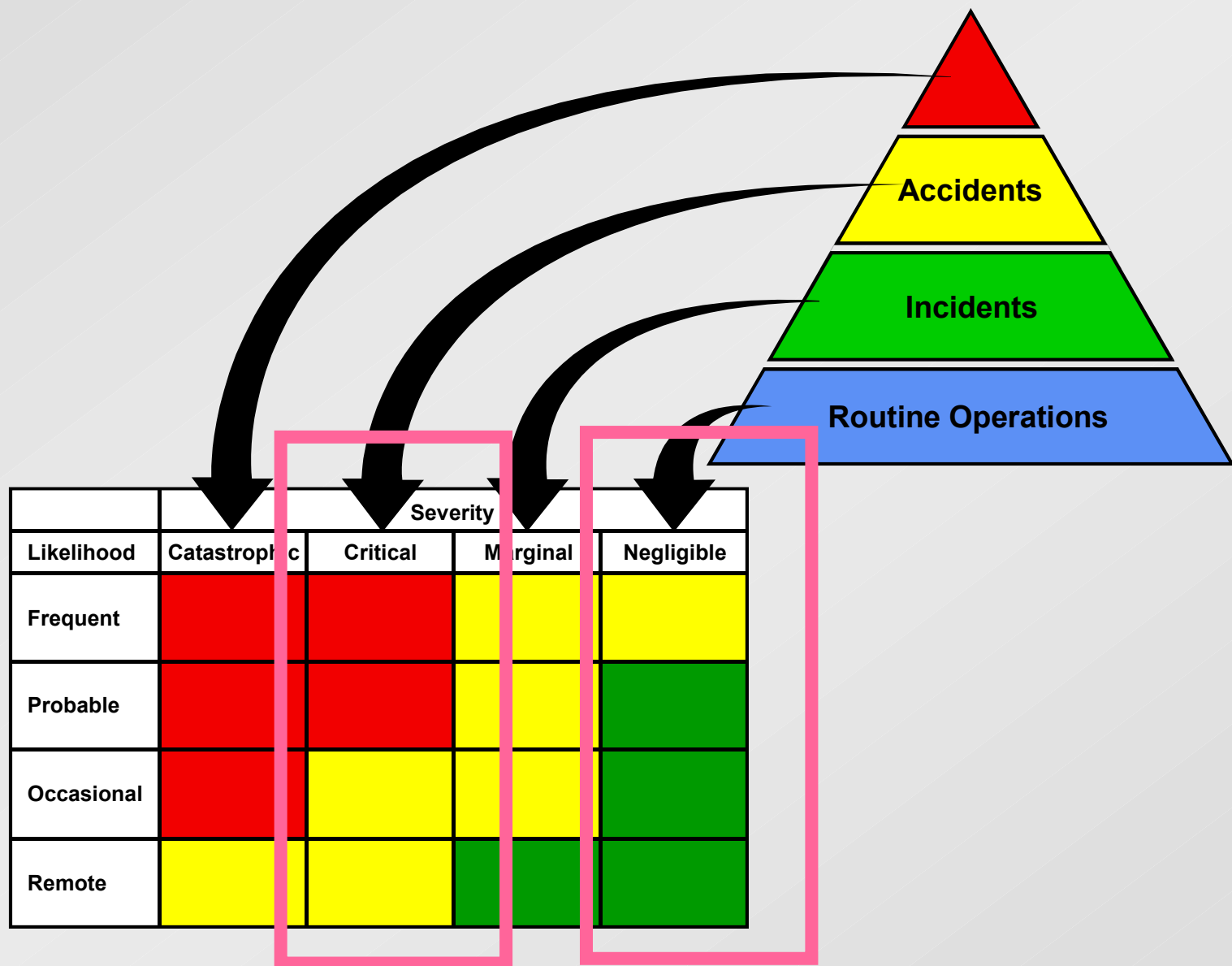
# *Engine Failure Risk Analysis*



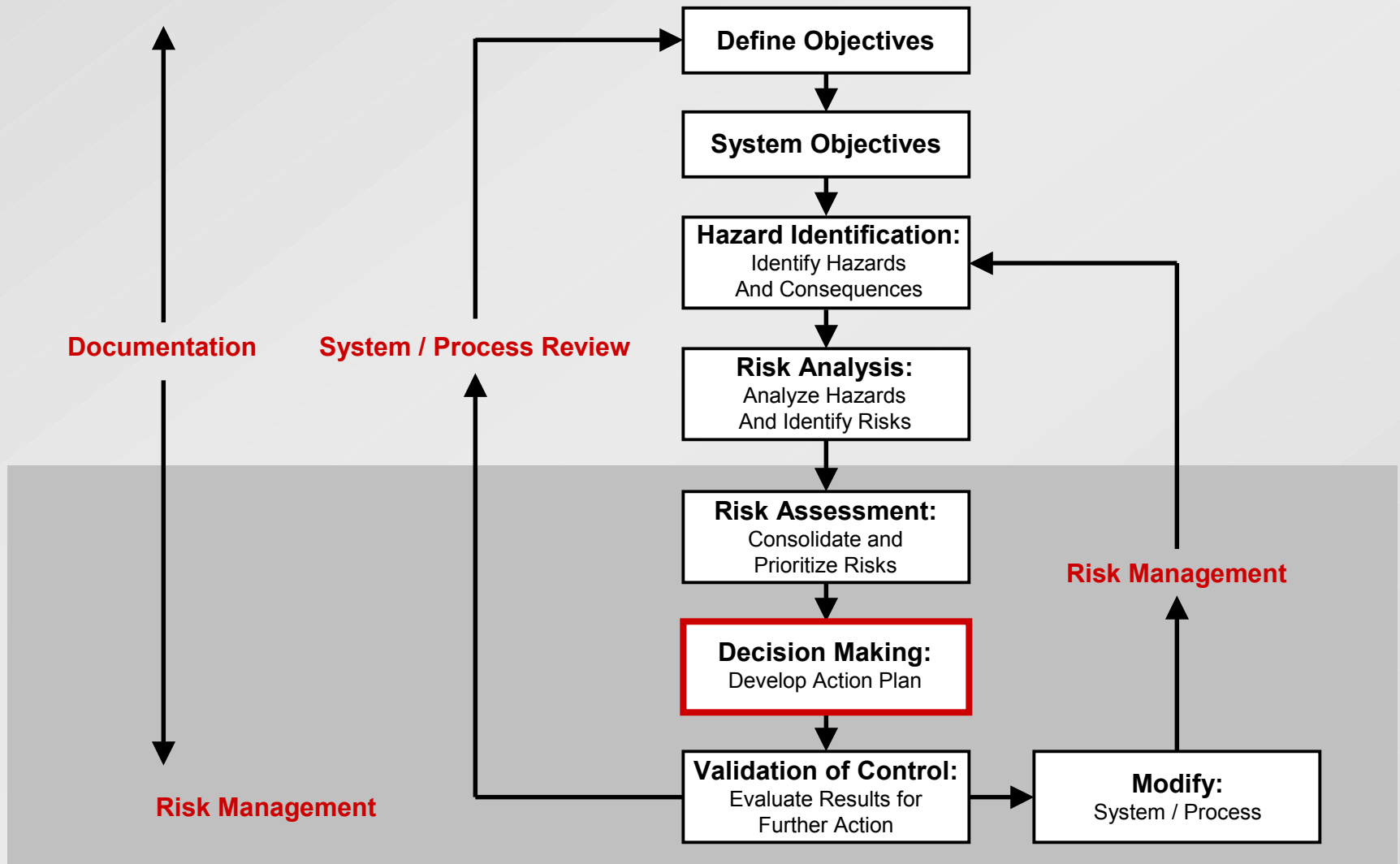
# *Engine Failure Risk Analysis*



# ***Risk Reduction Objective***



# FAA System Safety Process



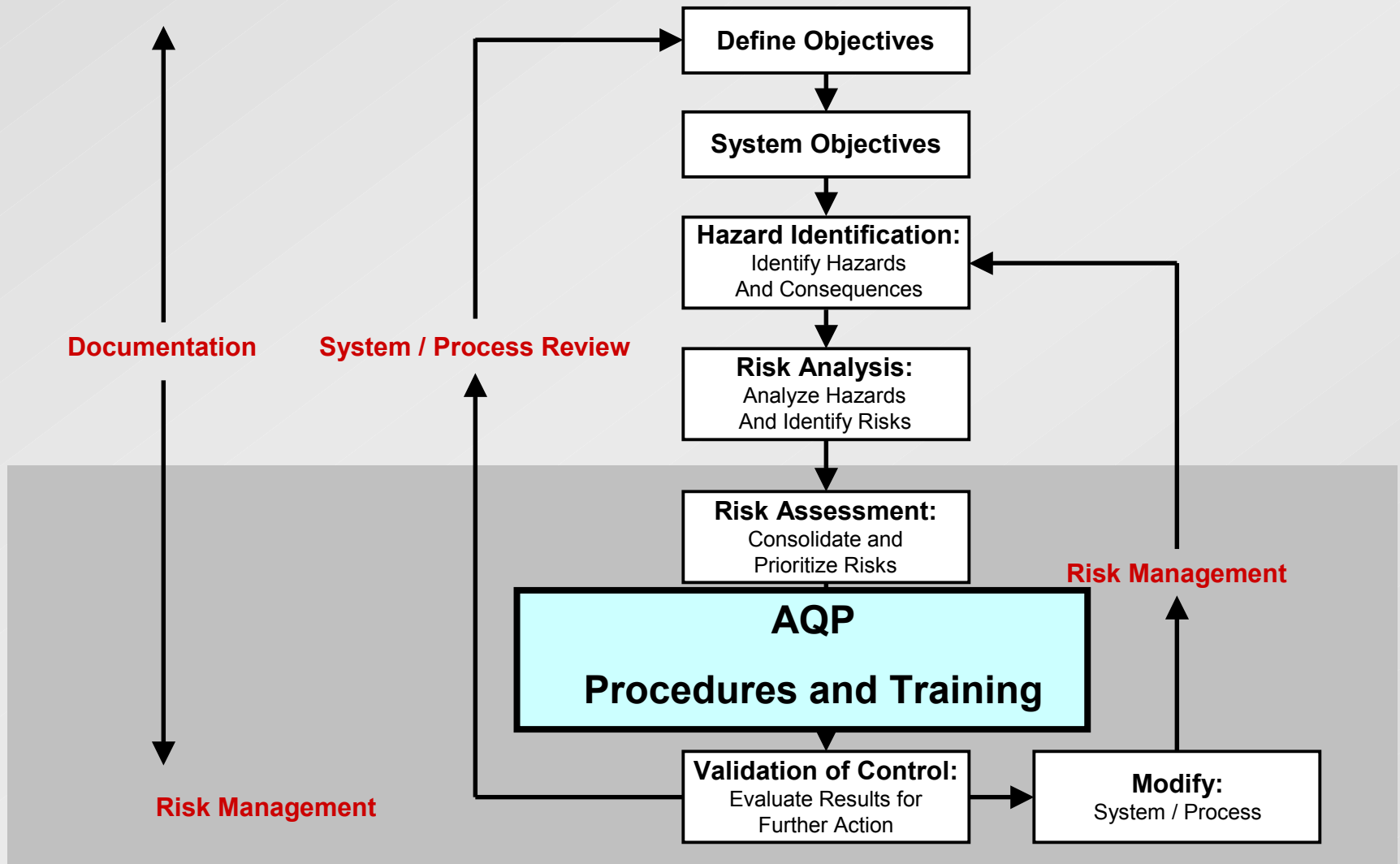
## ***Objective:***

➤ Eliminate hazards

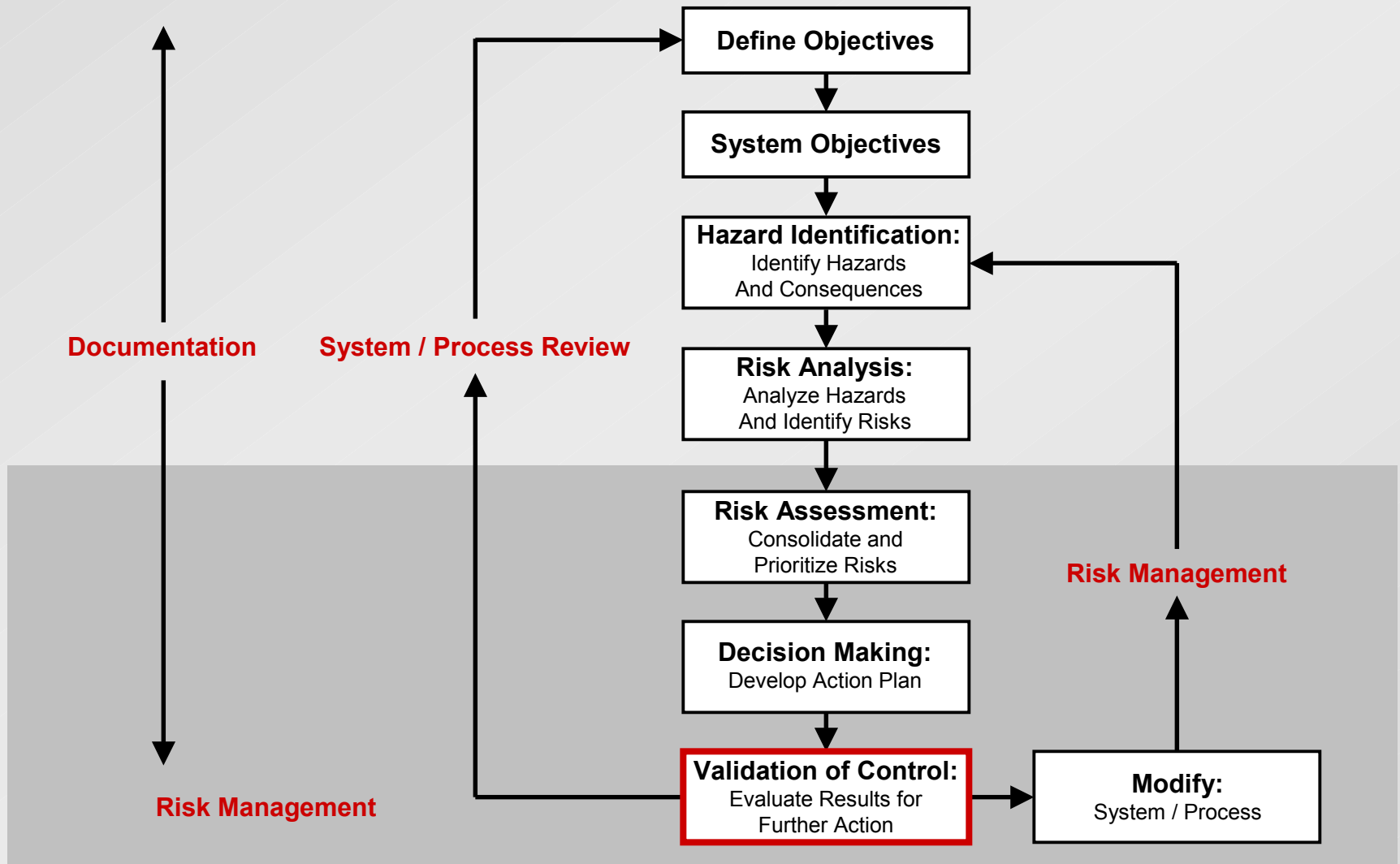
or

➤ Minimize risks from hazards

# FAA System Safety Process

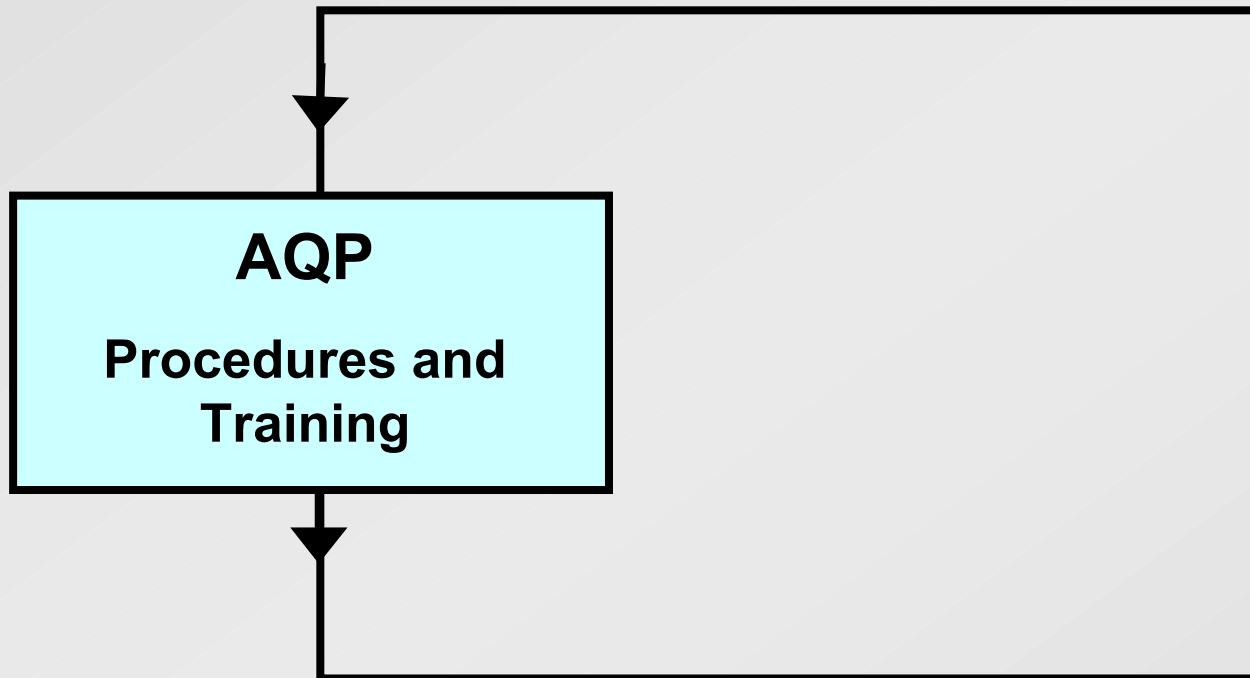


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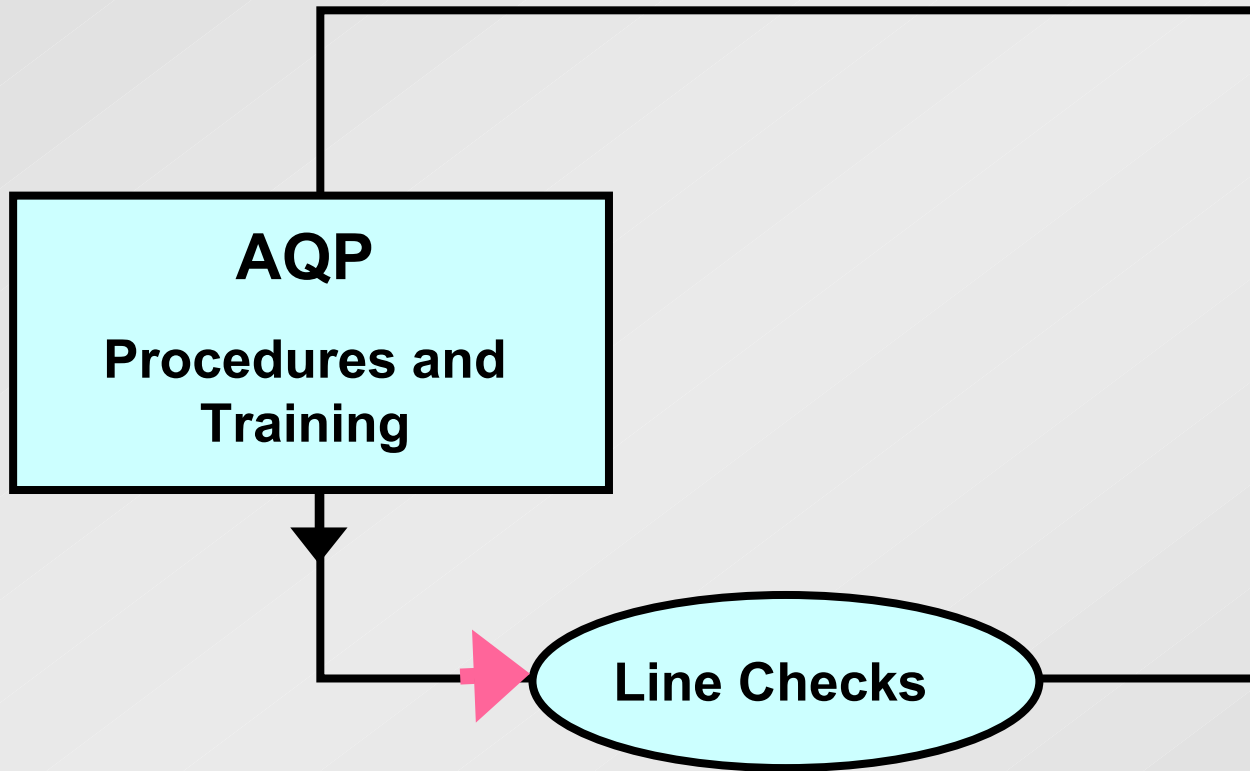




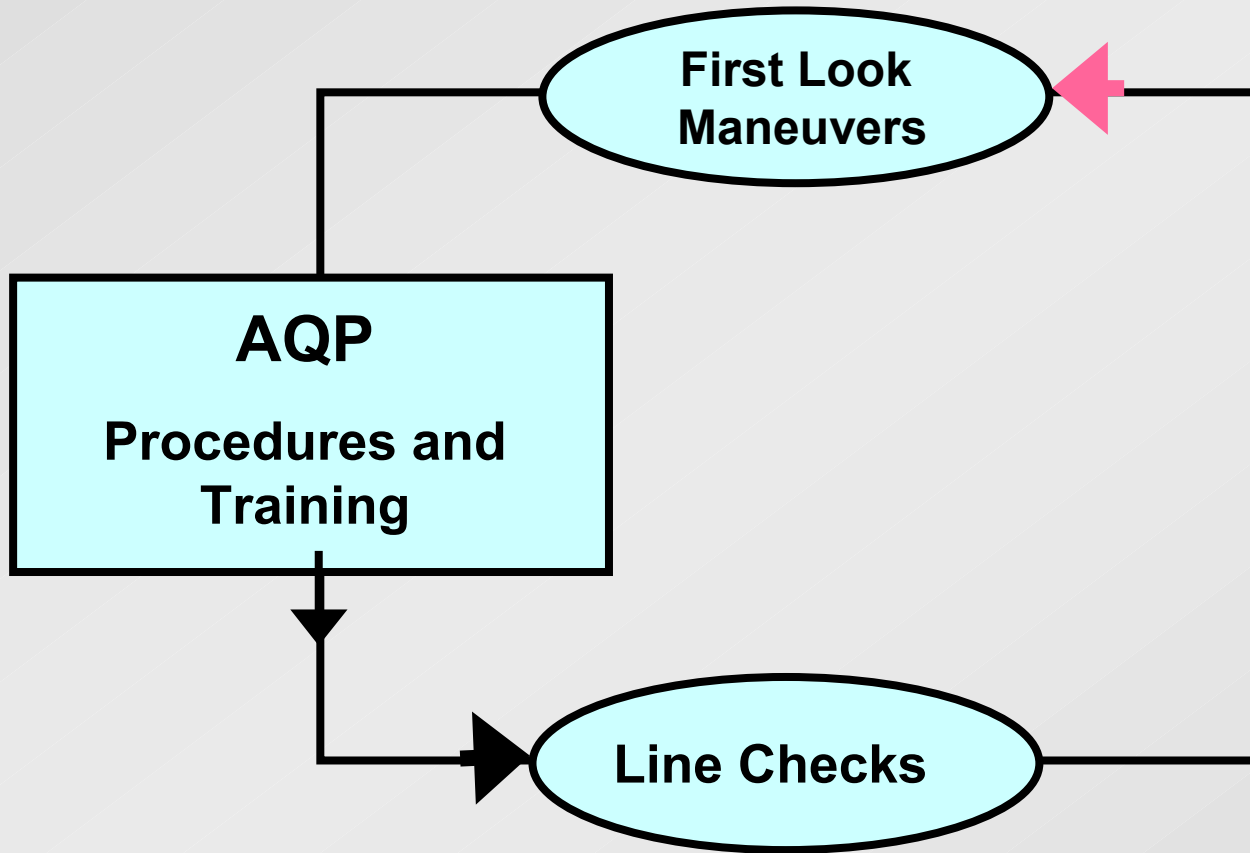
# ***AQP: Train to Proficiency***



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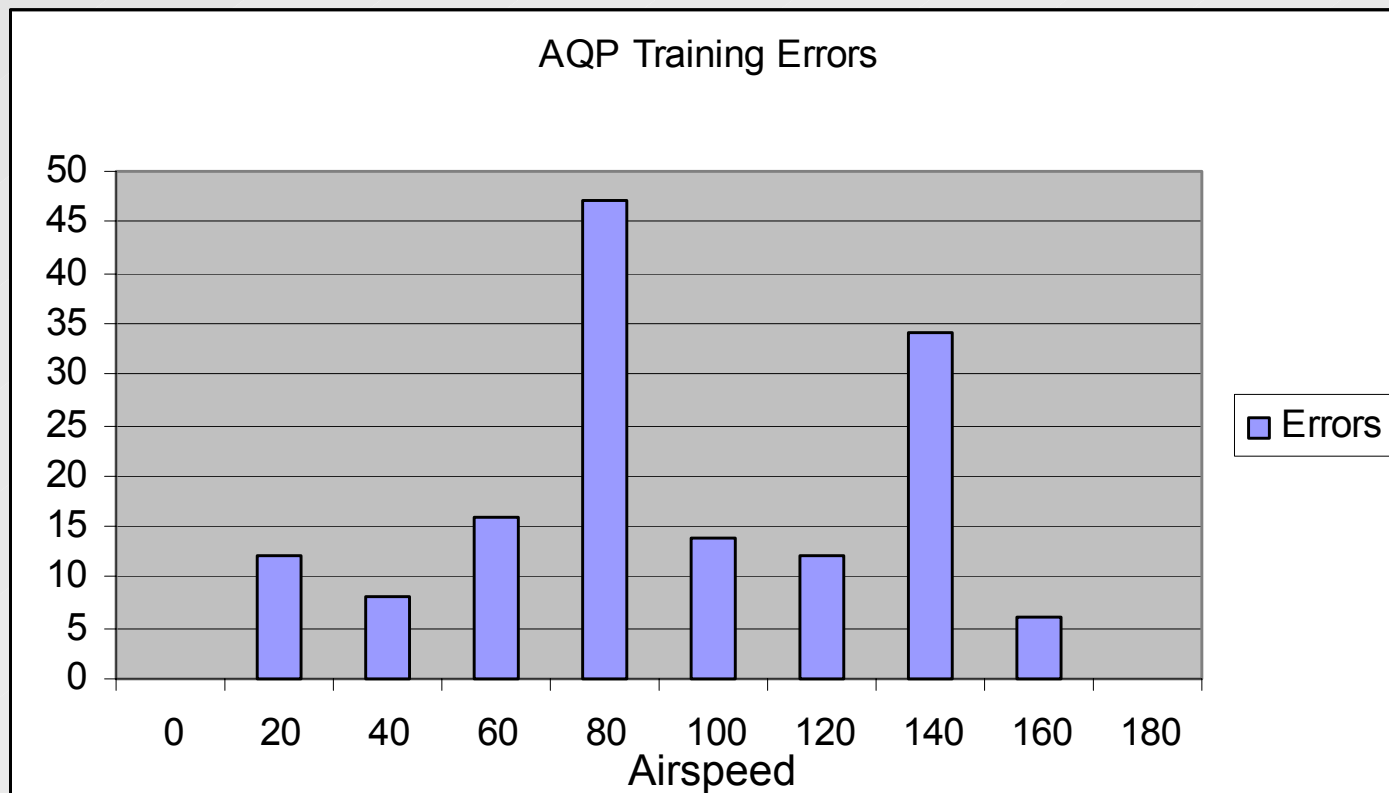


# ***AQP: Train to Proficiency***

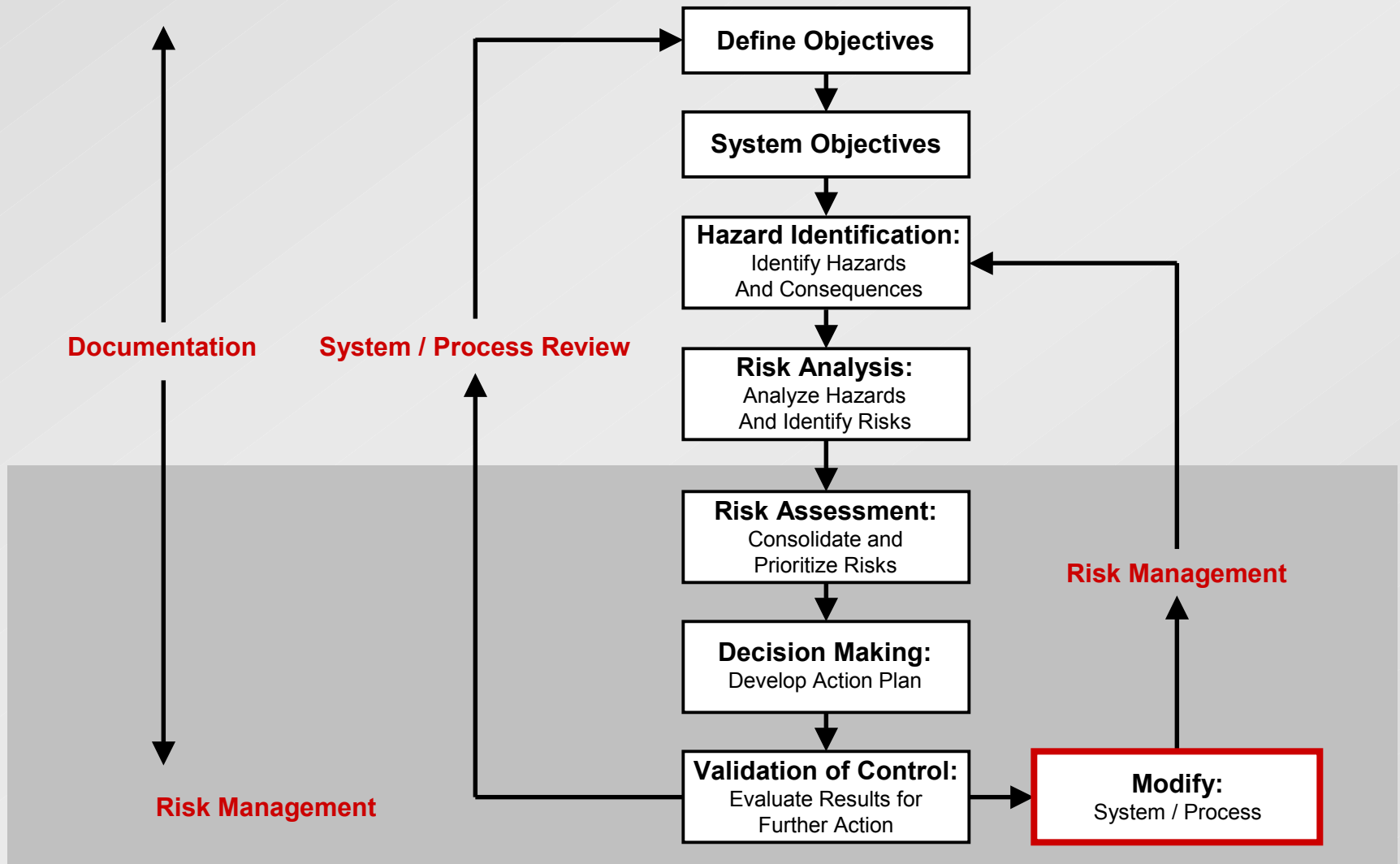


# Action Plan to Reduce Risk

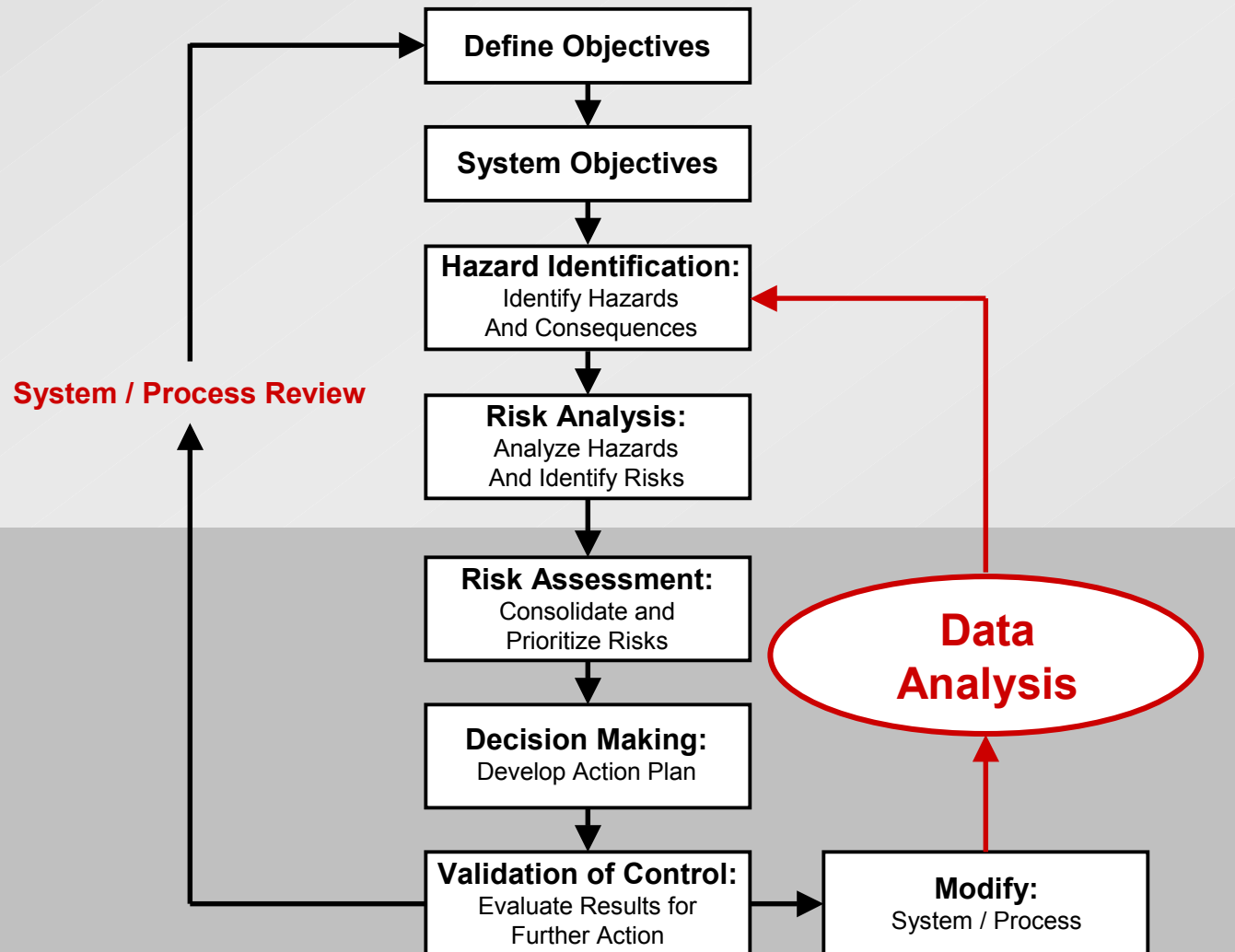
- Analyze engine failure data
- Develop AQP training plan
- Implement AQP “first look” at engine failure



# FAA System Safety Process



# Control Process



# ***Control Process***

- No process without data
- No data without analysis
- Corrective actions to follow analysis

# ***Trend Analysis*** *(data simulated)*

➤ Trending data by Year-Year and Year to date performance

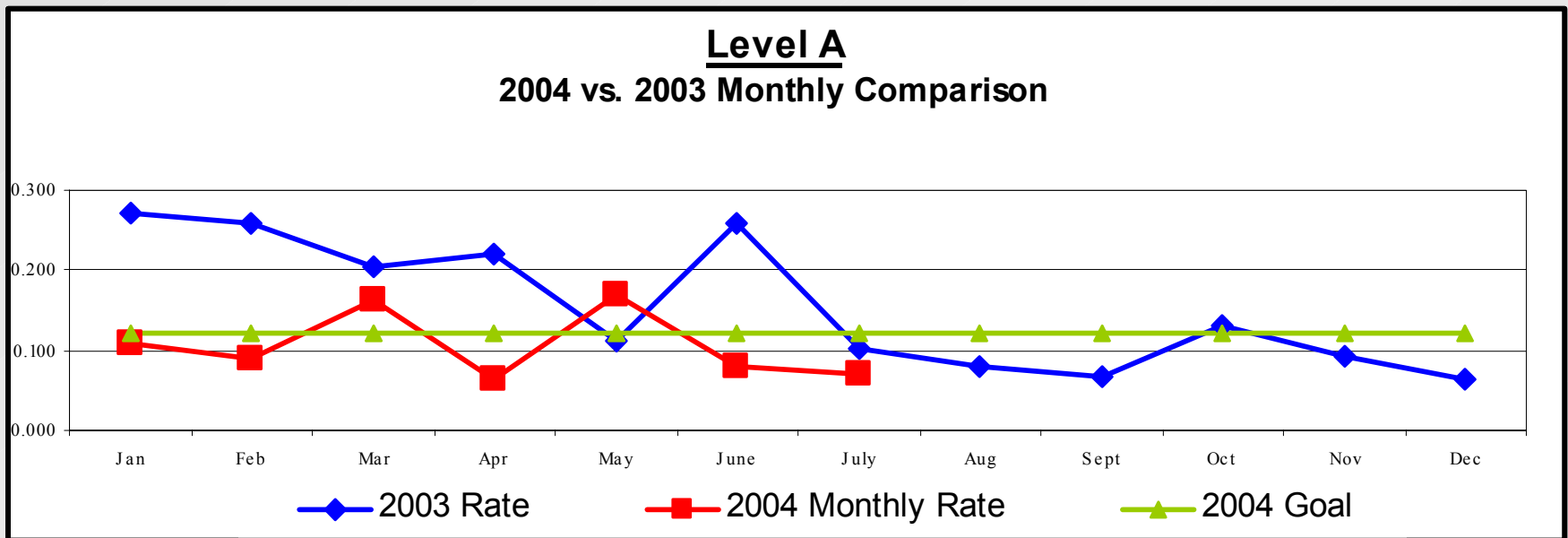
		Month Only		Year-To-Date		
		July	July	2004	2004	YTD vs.
	2004	2004	2004	YTD	YTD	2004
Measurement	Goal	# of Inc.	Inc. Rate	# of Inc.	Inc. Rate	Goal (%)
<b>LEVEL A</b>						
<b>Total Incidents</b>	0.120	7	0.140	34	0.103	14.2
Navigation Errors	0.011	1	0.020	6	0.018	(65.2)
Altitude Deviations	0.009	1	0.020	4	0.012	(34.6)
Procedural Errors	0.005	0	0.000	2	0.006	(21.2)
Aircraft ground damage	0.005	0	0.000	3	0.009	(4.7)
Runway incursion	0.002	0	0.000	0	0.000	100.0
Runway/taxiway excursion	0.010	1	0.020	3	0.009	9.1
Aborted takeoffs	0.026	1	0.020	7	0.021	18.4
Turbulence encounters	0.005	0	0.000	1	0.003	39.4
Windshear	0.044	3	0.060	8	0.024	44.9



# Trend Analysis

(data simulated)

- Level “A” events collated for fleet wide trending
- Allows system wide trending and Y-Y comparison

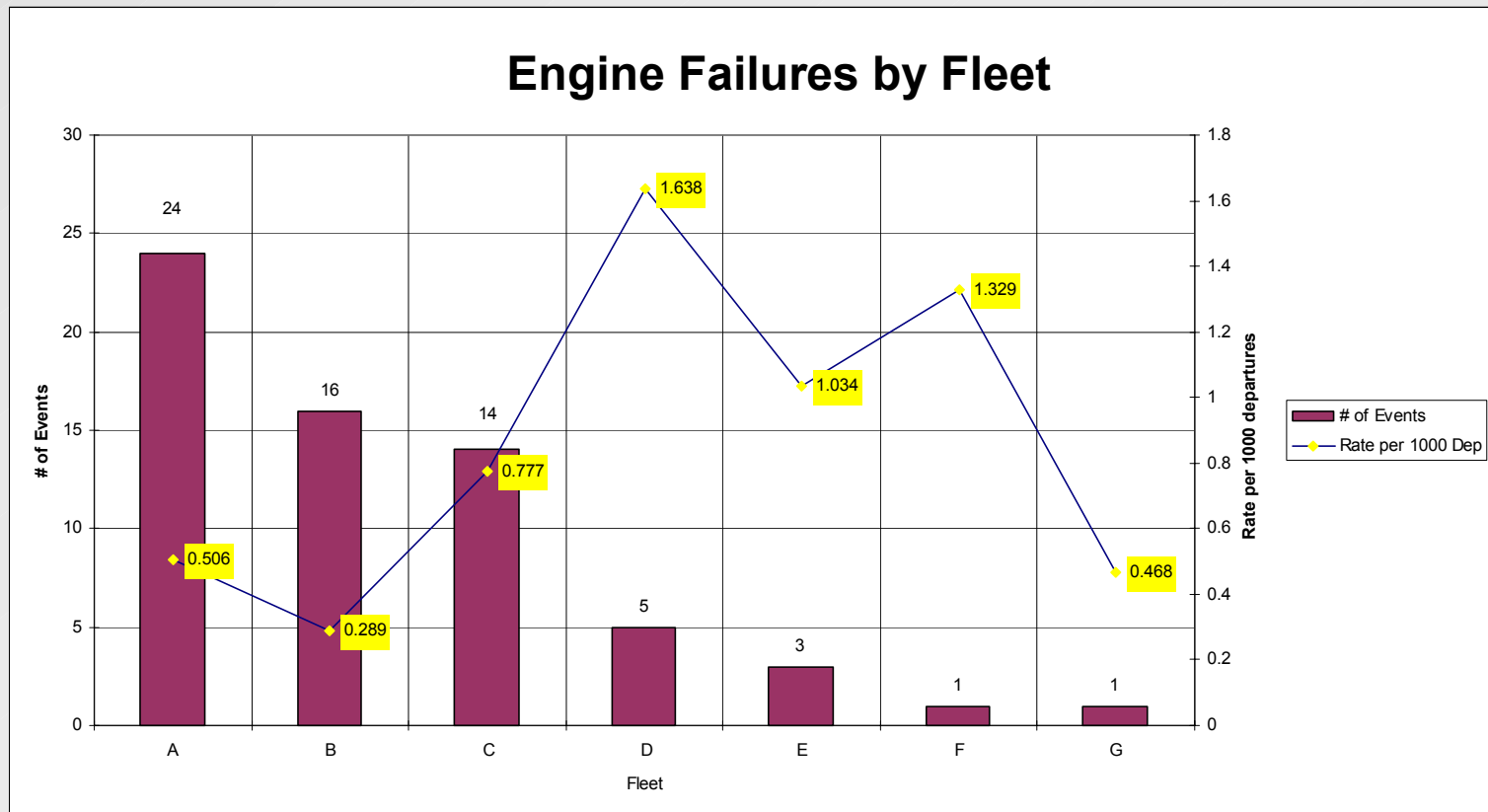


# ASAP Data

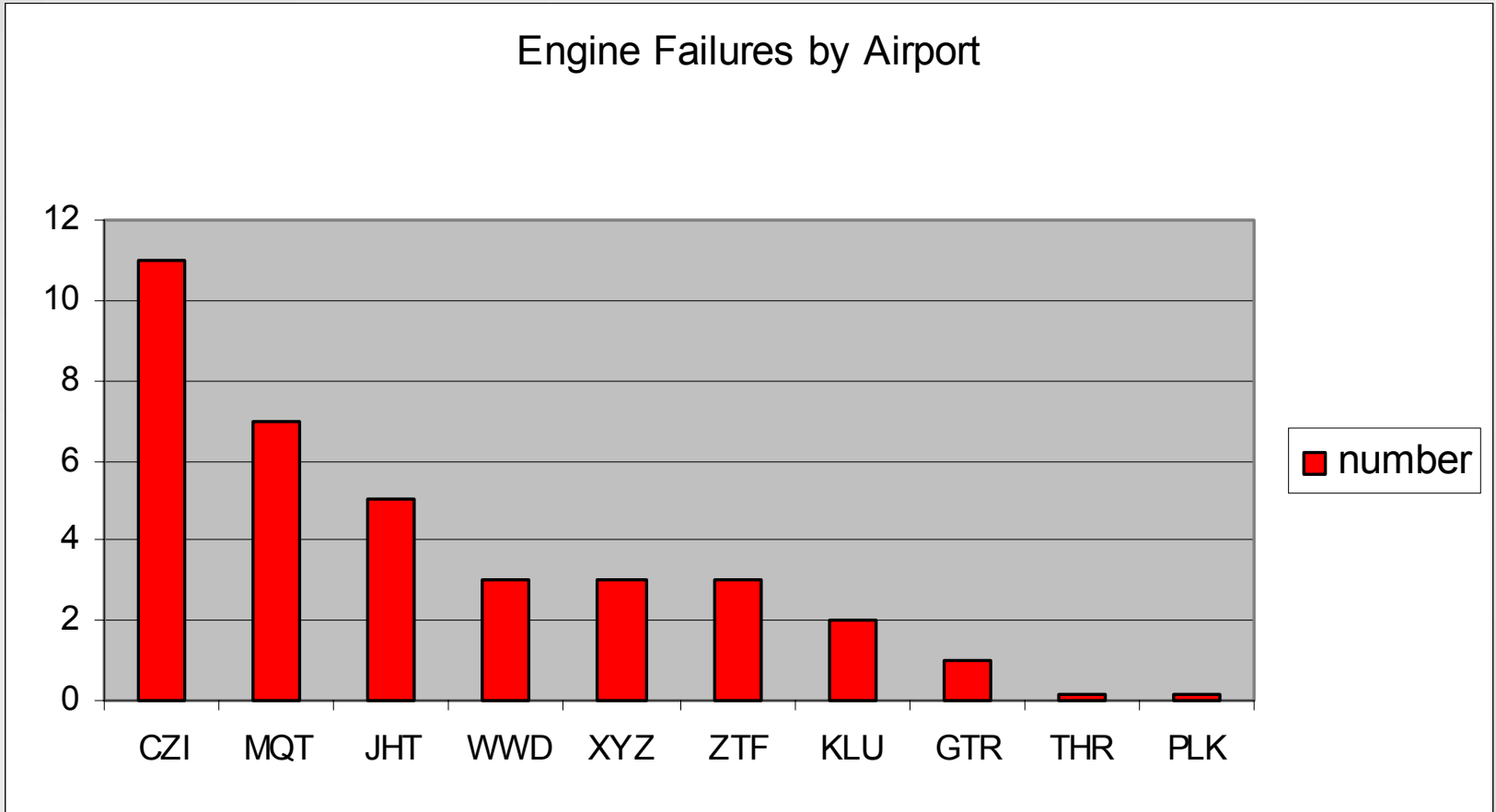
## Takeoff Engine Failure Data by Fleet

(data simulated)

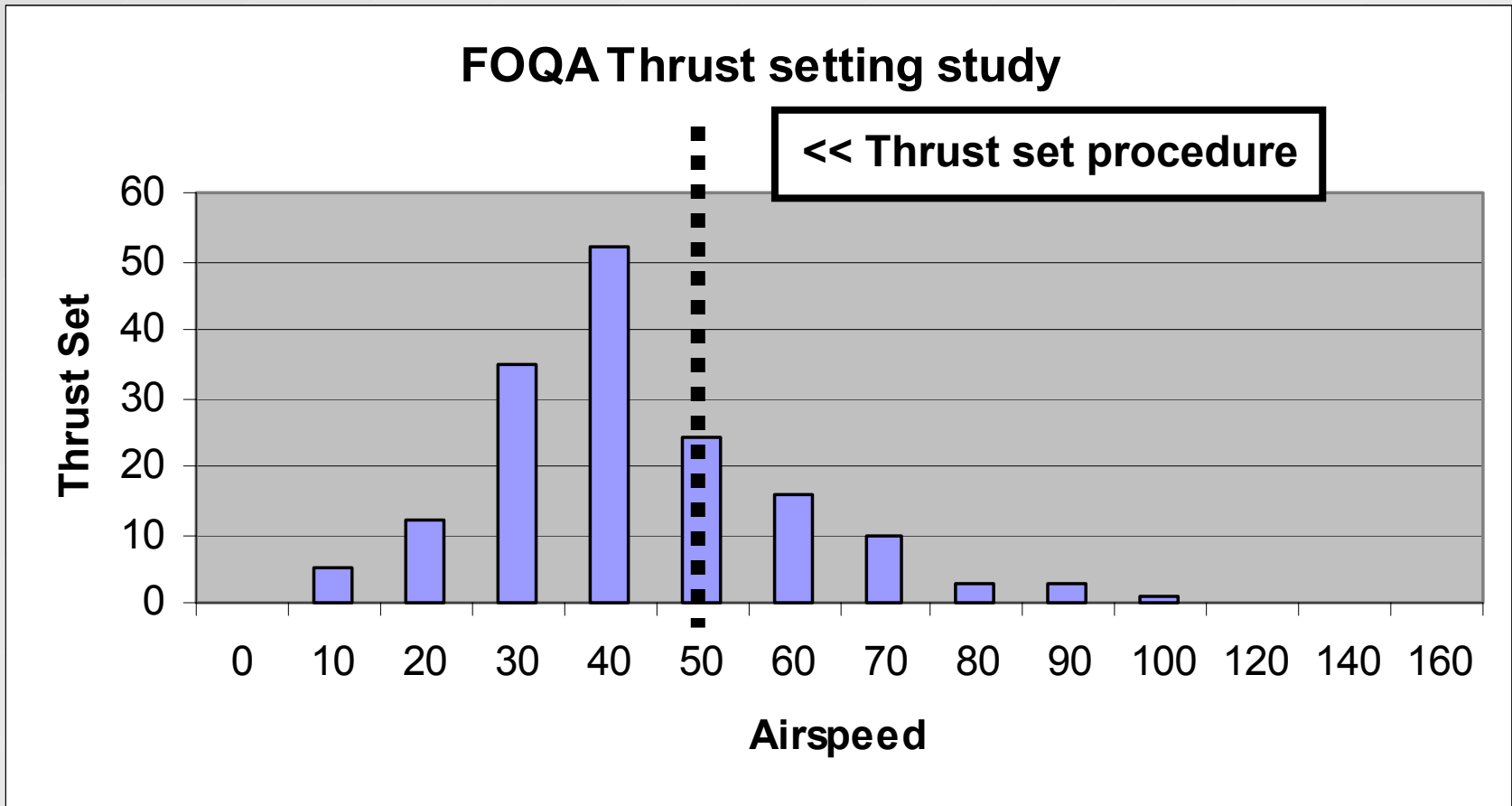
- Fleet breakdown, raw count versus rate/1000
- Normalization of data identifies high risk areas



# *Simulated FOQA Data*



# FOQA Data



# ***Determine Level of Organization or Department that Manages Risk***

## ➤ Technical Operations

- Eliminate hazard thru maintenance protocols

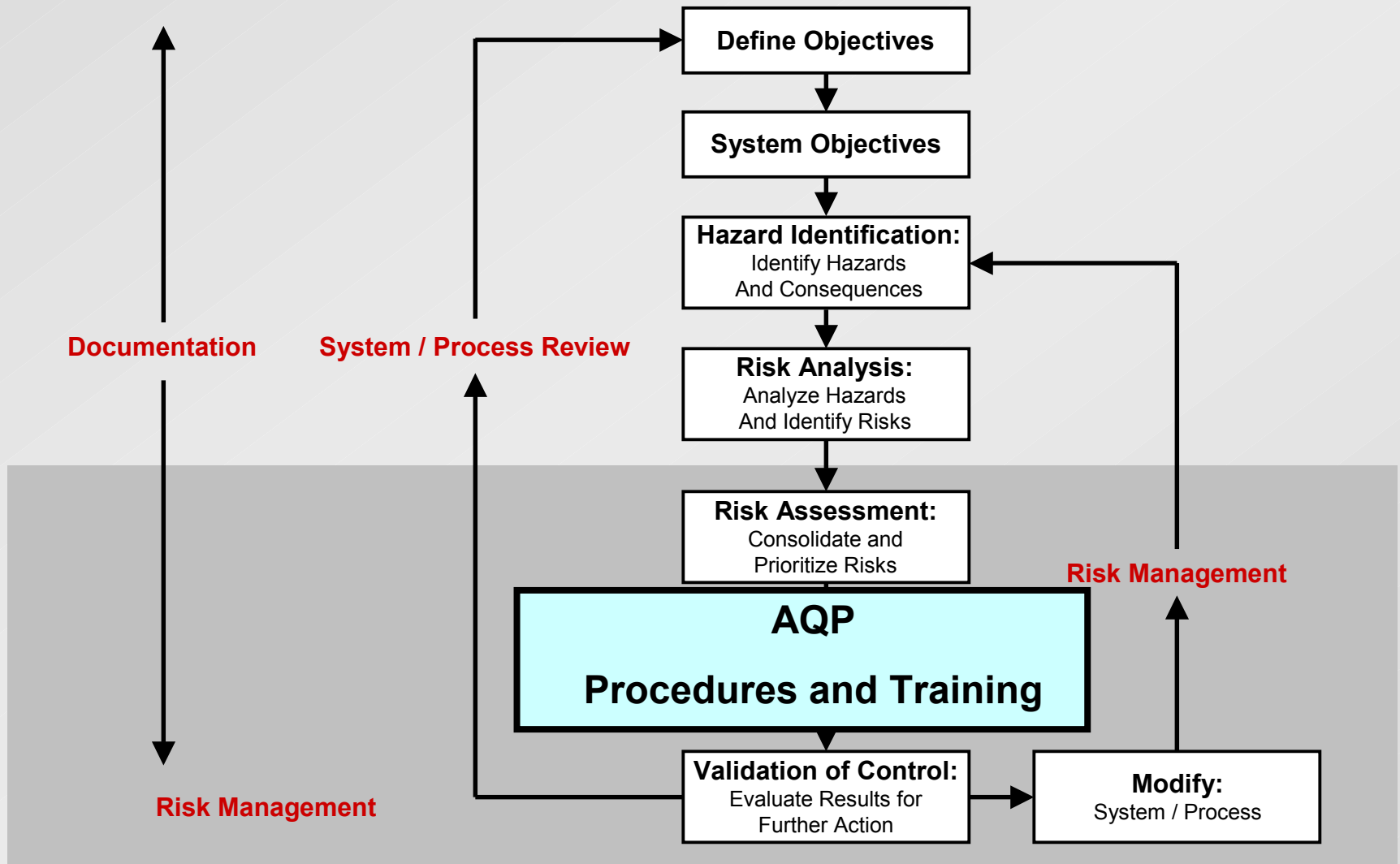
## ➤ Flight Operations

- Minimize risk thru training
- Eliminate hazards thru procedures

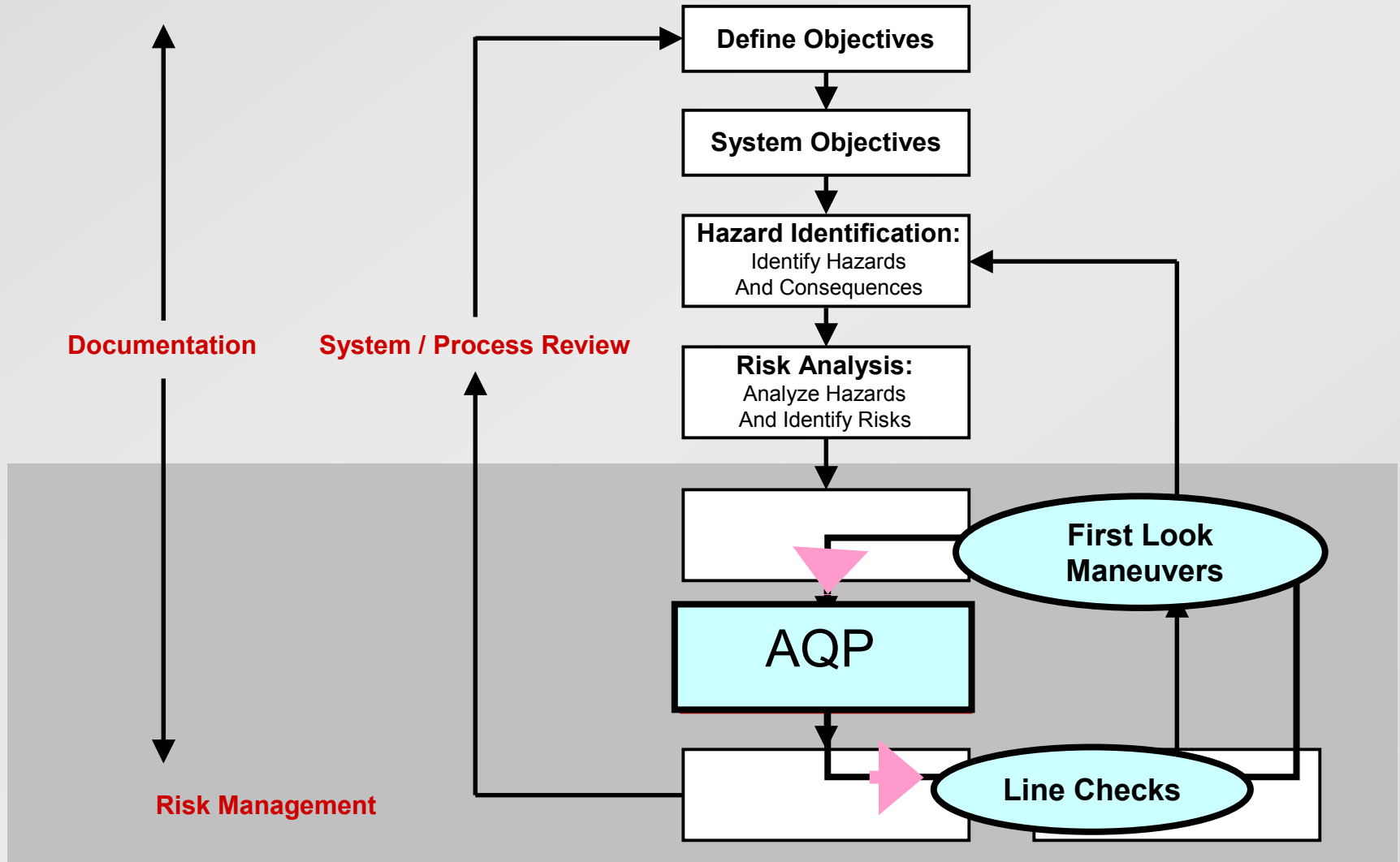
## ➤ System Operations

- Eliminate hazards by restricting operations
- Eliminate hazards by controlling operational environment
- Minimize risk by increasing operational margin

# FAA System Safety Process



# FAA System Safety Process



```
graph TD; DO[Define Objectives] --> SO[System Objectives]; SO --> HI[Hazard Identification: Identify Hazards And Consequences]; HI --> RA[Risk Analysis: Analyze Hazards And Identify Risks]; RA --> AQP[AQP]; AQP --> LC[Line Checks]; LC --> FM[First Look Maneuvers]; FM --> AQP; LC --> ASD[ASAP & FOQA Data]; ASD --> HI; LC --> D[Documentation]; LC --> SPR[System / Process Review]; D --> DO; SPR --> DO;
```

The flowchart illustrates the Aircraft Quality Process (AQP) workflow. It begins with 'Define Objectives', followed by 'System Objectives', 'Hazard Identification: Identify Hazards And Consequences', 'Risk Analysis: Analyze Hazards And Identify Risks', and 'AQP'. From 'AQP', the process moves to 'Line Checks'. 'Line Checks' leads to 'First Look Maneuvers', which then feeds back into 'AQP'. 'Line Checks' also leads to 'ASAP & FOQA Data', which feeds back into 'Hazard Identification'. Additionally, 'Line Checks' leads to 'Documentation' and 'System / Process Review', both of which feed back into 'Define Objectives'.



## *Summary*

The integration of the FAA's System Safety Process and the three voluntary safety programs (ASAP, FOQA, and AQP) allows airlines to monitor their flight operations and develop strategies to constantly reduce the number and severity of operational incidents.



*Questions?*

